FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

# Daily Report

# Latin America

FBIS-LAT-89-226
Monday
27 November 1989

# Daily Report
## Latin America

*FBIS-LAT-89-226* *27 November 1989*


CONTENTS

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.


**INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS**

Group of Eight Urges Dialogue in El Salvador *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 1
Bolivia, Colombia, Peru Postpone Antidrug Parley *[La Paz PRESENCIA 15 Nov]* ..... 1
* Menem: Result of Political, Economic Changes *[Buenos Aires AMBITO FINANCIERO 29 Sep]* ..... 1

**CARIBBEAN**

Minister on Trade Between OECS, Caricom *[CANA]* ..... 3
Bird Calls for Greater Economic Integration *[CANA]* ..... 3
St Lucia's Compton Addresses OECS Conference *[CANA]* ..... 4
OECS Expresses Fear Over Canadian Aid *[CANA]* ..... 4

**Cuba**

U.S. Panama Canal Policy Criticized *[Havana International]* ..... 5
Arrest of Anti-Panama Group in Costa Rica Noted *[Havana Radio]* ..... 5
Risquet, Vorotnikov Favor Nonintervention *[Havana TV]* ..... 5
Soviet Peace Committee Delegation Arrives *[Havana Radio]* ..... 5
CEMA Meeting Ends, Protocol Signed *[Havana TV]* ..... 6
CPCZ General Secretary, Politburo Resign *[Havana Radio]* ..... 6
Ecuadoran President on Economic Situation, Drugs *[Havana Radio]* ..... 6
Castro Welcomes President of Cape Verde *[Havana International]* ..... 7
More Internationalists Return From Angola *[Havana TV]* ..... 7
Bodies of Fallen Internationalists To Be Returned *[Havana Radio]* ..... 8
Nuclear Protection Described as 'Excellent' *[Havana Radio]* ..... 8
Court Sentences 'Counterrevolutionaries' *[Havana Radio]* ..... 8
Meeting Discusses Crime in Gastronomy Sector *[Havana Radio]* ..... 8

**Barbados**

Measures Recommended To Revive Sugar Industry *[CANA]* ..... 8

**Dominican Republic**

Balaguer on IMF, May Presidential Elections *[Havana Radio]* ..... 9

**Haiti**

Extent of 22 November Strike Detailed *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* ..... 9
Former Minister, LAPPH Members Arrested *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* ..... 9
Party Leader Protests Prisoners' Hospitalization *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* ..... 10

**St Vincent**

Prime Minister Travels to Venezuela for Talks *[CANA]* ..... 10

**Trinidad and Tobago**

Peruvian Diplomat's Activities Investigated *[CANA]* ..... 11

## CENTRAL AMERICA

### Costa Rica

Further on Arrest of Panamanian 'Guerrilla' Group *[San Jose Radio]* ..... 12
Search for More Members *[ACAN]* ..... 12
Presumed Ideologue Arrested *[ACAN]* ..... 12

### El Salvador

Plane Carrying Weapons for FMLN Crashes *[San Salvador Radio]* ..... 13
Rebels Attack Helicopter; Injure Reporters *[ACAN]* ..... 13
Rebels on Attack *[Radio Venceremos]* ..... 14
Cristiani Breaks Relations With Nicaragua *[San Salvador Radio]* ..... 14
Commentary Analyzes Rebel Offensive *[Radio Venceremos]* ..... 16
Rebel Radio Criticizes U.S. Adviser Presence *[Radio Venceremos]* ..... 17
Further on Cristiani 23 November News Conference *[San Salvador TV]* ..... 18
Cristiani Discusses FMLN Cease-Fire Proposal *[San Salvador TV]* ..... 19
Government Still Willing To Talk With FMLN *[San Salvador TV]* ..... 19
Attorney General on Testimony in Priests' Murder *[ACAN]* ..... 19
Col Ponce Reports on Tactics, Casualties *[DIARIO LATINO 24 Nov]* ..... 20
Update on Casualties in Recent Fighting *[San Salvador Radio]* ..... 20
New Curfew Hours in San Salvador, Other Areas *[San Salvador Radio]* ..... 20
Arms Reportedly Found at Home of U.S. Citizen *[San Salvador Radio]* ..... 21
Foreigners Linked to FMLN To Be Deported *[San Salvador Radio]* ..... 21
FMLN Communique Notes Policy on U.S. Citizens *[Radio Venceremos]* ..... 21
Christian Democrats Deny Ties With FMLN *[ACAN]* ..... 21
Assembly Passes Amendments on Terrorism *[EL DIARIO DE HOY 24 Nov]* ..... 22
Bishop Asks Government for More Media Freedom *[ACAN]* ..... 22
Venceremos Reports UNTS Leader Rojas Alive *[Radio Venceremos]* ..... 23
Violence Causes Passport Demand To Jump Sharply *[ACAN]* ..... 23

### Guatemala

Cerezo Justifies Recent Price Increases *[EL GRAFICO 20 Nov]* ..... 24
Bishop Criticizes 'Imprudent' Military Action *[ACAN]* ..... 24
PSD, Dissident DCG Faction Form Alliance *[Guatemala City Radio]* ..... 25
PR Leader Rejects Lucas as Party Candidate *[Guatemala City TV]* ..... 25
Rios Montt on Presidential Candidacy Plans *[Guatemala City Radio]* ..... 25

### Honduras

Official Threatens To Postpone Elections *[Tegucigalpa TV]* ..... 25
International Observers Arrive for Elections *[ACAN]* ..... 26
Calm, Massive Turnout Marks Early Voting *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 26
National Party Member Kills PINU-SD Member *[Tegucigalpa Radio]* ..... 27
'Tension' in El Rosario Municipality Reported *[Tegucigalpa Radio]* ..... 27
Opposition Candidate Claims Victory in Elections *[ACAN]* ..... 28
Partial Election Results Reported *[Tegucigalpa Radio]* ..... 28
Foreign Ministry Sends Note to Nicaragua *[EL HERALDO 24 Nov]* ..... 28
Lopez Contreras Urges UN To Send Troops *[ACAN]* ..... 29
Azcona: Suspension of Relations 'Dangerous' *[ACAN]* ..... 29

### Nicaragua

Ortega 'Honored' To Break El Salvador Ties *[ACAN]* ..... 30
Comments on Regional Situation *[Managua Radio]* ..... 30
Ortega Calls Azcona Withdrawal Order 'Crazy' *[ACAN]* ..... 33
Ortega Wants Summit on Contra Demobilization *[Managua Radio]* ..... 34
Further Details on Ortega Corinto Port Speech *[Managua Radio]* ..... 34
Foreign Minister Denies Threat Against Honduras *[BARRICADA 25 Nov]* ..... 34

Party Candidate on Contra Disbanding, Elections *[Managua Radio]* ..... 35
Obando y Bravo Advocates Cease-Fire, More Talks *[ACAN]* ..... 35
Tinoco Comments on Failed Contra Negotiations *[ACAN]* ..... 36
Chamorro Blames Ortega for Contra Talks Break *[ACAN]* ..... 36
Defense Ministry Reports Contra Attacks *[Managua TV]* ..... 37
Tinoco Says Army Not To Disband After Election *[ACAN]* ..... 37
Soviet Envoy Cited on Political, Economic Ties *[Managua Radio]* ..... 37
Cooperation Agreements Signed *[BARRICADA 25 Nov]* ..... 38
USSR's Kachanov on Agreements *[BARRICADA 25 Nov]* ..... 38

**Panama**

Alleged U.S. Violations To Be Raised at Court *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 24 Nov]* ..... 39
Government Asks EEC To Pressure United States *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 39
U.S. Soldiers Accused of Plot Against Noriega *[LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL 26 Nov]* ..... 40
Students Picket U.S. Quarry Heights Base *[Panama City TV]* ..... 41
Groups Protest U.S. Maneuvers Near Chilibre *[Panama City Radio]* ..... 41
Noriega's Appointment as Government Head Viewed *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 41
Pro-Regime March, Rally End Without Incident *[ACAN]* ..... 42
Government Announces 'General Mobilization' Plan
*[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 25 Nov]* ..... 42
PRD on Plans To Defend National Sovereignty *[CRITICA 24 Nov]* ..... 43

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**Argentina**

First UK Trade Delegation Since War Arrives *[TELAM]* ..... 44
Menem Against Signing Nonproliferation Treaty *[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 24 Nov]* ..... 44
Menem Receives Invitation for USSR Visit *[DYN]* ..... 44
Alsogaray Comments on IMF Loan, Austral Value *[Buenos Aires Radio]* ..... 45
Menem Postpones Decision on Antinarcotics Force *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* ..... 45
Senate Approves Military Officers' Promotions *[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 24 Nov]* ..... 45
Attack on Journalist Blamed on Drug Traffickers *[TELAM]* ..... 46

**Bolivia**

Interior Minister Capobianco Appeals for Calm *[La Paz Radio]* ..... 46
FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Decorated *[La Paz Radio]* ..... 46
MNR Founder, Former Minister Del Castillo Dies *[La Paz Radio]* ..... 46

**Brazil**

Nuclear Cooperation Accord With USSR Possible *[FOHLA DE SAO PAULO 22 Nov]* ..... 47
Aeroflot To Make Stopovers Starting April 1990 *[O GLOBO 23 Nov]* ..... 47
States Sign Integration Accord With Misiones *[Brasilia Radio]* ..... 47
Assis-Brazil River Port Brings Pacific Closer *[Brasilia Radio]* ..... 47
Amazon Treaty Environment Committee Ends Meeting *[Brasilia Radio]* ..... 48
Three Governors Oppose PMDB Support for Lula *[FOHLA DE SAO PAULO 25 Nov]* ..... 48
Domingos To Dissolve PL, Create New Party *[FOHLA DE SAO PAULO 25 Nov]* ..... 48
Looting in Porto Alegre; 1 Killed, 49 Injured *[Rio de Janeiro TV]* ..... 48
EMBRAER Sells Stock to Six Foreign Banks *[Brasilia Radio]* ..... 49
Instant Coffee Exports, Grain Crops Increase *[Brasilia Radio]* ..... 49
Import of Cuban Antimeningitis Vaccine Suspended *[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 23 Nov]* ..... 49

**Chile**

Pinochet Sends Condolences for Lebanese President *[Santiago Radio]* ..... 49
Interior Minister Links Attacks to Radio Moscow *[Santiago Radio]* ..... 49
Santiago Bank Office Bombed; No Casualties *[Santiago Radio]* ..... 50
Attack on Aeromar Causes 4 Million Pesos Damage *[Santiago Radio]* ..... 50

Terrorists Reportedly Recruiting Young Students *[Santiago Radio]* ..... 50
Candidate Buchi Interviewed by Radio Chilena *[Santiago Radio]* ..... 50
* Impact of Socialist Union Analyzed *[EL MERCURIO 22 Oct]* ..... 51
Opposition Charged With Attack on Campaigner *[Santiago Radio]* ..... 54
ANALISIS Director's Home Set on Fire *[Santiago Radio]* ..... 54
PCCh Demands Release of 'Subversion' Prisoners *[Santiago Radio]* ..... 54

**Colombia**

Avianca Plane Explodes; No Survivors Reported *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 54
Terrorist Attack Suspected *[Bogota Radio]* ..... 55
Eyewitness Accounts *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 55
FMLN Representatives Meet With Minister *[Bogota TV]* ..... 55
Rebels Seek Cease-Fire *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 56
Police Continue To Pursue Escobar, Ochoa ..... 56
DAS Director Discusses Operation *[Bogota TV]* ..... 56
Escobar Possibly Wounded *[Bogota TV]* ..... 56
Drug Chiefs Still Elude Police *[Bogota TV]* ..... 57

**Ecuador**

Students Demonstrate Over Increase in Bus Fare *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 57
President Blames Ultraright *[Quito Radio]* ..... 58
Quito Now Calm *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 58

**Paraguay**

Government Continues To Refute Coup Rumors ..... 58
Interior Ministry Issues Note *[ABC COLOR 24 Nov]* ..... 58
Argana Says Rumors 'Silly' *[ULTIMA HORA 25 Nov]* ..... 59
Military Backs Democracy *[Asuncion TV]* ..... 59
Construction Workers Strike at Yacyreta Dam *[ABC COLOR 24 Nov]* ..... 60
Colorado Factions Try To Negotiate Consensus *[ABC COLOR 25 Nov]* ..... 60
Extradition Data for Stroessner's Son Incomplete *[ABC COLOR 24 Nov]* ..... 61
Church Official Deplores Trend Toward Rhetoric *[ABC COLOR 24 Nov]* ..... 61

**Peru**

Murder of U.S. Journalist Under Investigation *[Lima TV]* ..... 61
Senator Comments on Killing *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 62
M-19 Leader Thanks Garcia for Mediation *[Lima TV]* ..... 62
President Garcia Announces Agreement With IMF *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 62
Government Concerned Over Public Sector Strike *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 63
Garcia Discusses Guerrillas, Presidency *[Paris LIBERATION 11-12 Nov]* ..... 63
Police Arrest 10-Man Shining Path Group in Ica *[Lima TV]* ..... 65
Army, Peasants Kill 15 Shining Path Members *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 65

**Uruguay**

Lacalle Projected Winner of Presidential Election ..... 65
Radio and TV Projections *[Marid EFE]* ..... 65
Batlle Concedes Victory *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 66
Elections Peaceful *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 66
Turnout Tops 90 Percent *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 66
Daily Suspended for Violating Electoral Law *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 66

**Venezuela**

Perez Views U.S. Policy on El Salvador *[Caracas TV]* ..... 67
Deputy Fears Existence of Drug Cartel *[Caracas TV]* ..... 67
Colombian Legislator Arrested for Money-Laundering *[Madrid EFE]* ..... 67

**Guyana**

President Hoyte Hints at Early General Elections *[CANA]* ..... 67
Oil Products Contract Renewed With Venezuela *[CANA]* ..... 68
Human Rights Group Targets Prison Overcrowding *[CANA]* ..... 68

**Suriname**

Visit by OAS Secretary General Postponed *[Paramaribo International]* ..... 68
Tucayana Indians Issue Ultimatum to Government *[Paramaribo International]* ..... 69
Commander Bouterse, Rebel Leader Brunswijk Meet *[Bonaire Radio]* ..... 69
President Says Treaty With Rebels Needs Reform *[Bonaire Radio]* ..... 69

## Group of Eight Urges Dialogue in El Salvador

*PA2511043289 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0340 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Nov (EFE)—According to the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, the Group of Eight asked the parties in conflict in El Salvador today to stop the hostilities immediately and to resume the national political dialogue.

The Secretariat said that according to the group of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Panama (the latter has been excluded recently because of its political situation), a dialogue is the only path to solving the crisis in El Salvador and a nondeferrable step to contributing to strengthening the peace-making process in Central America as a whole.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat stressed that the Group of Eight has asked countries having ties or interests in the region to abstain from intervening in the conflict.

It also said that the group also urged those states to cooperate with efforts to establish a stable and lasting peace within the framework of the Esquipulas II agreements, signed in 1987, and in accordance with the commitments assumed by the Central American presidents at the summit held in Tela, Honduras, in August. This must be primarily done through support to the United Nations and the OAS.

The group reasserted the continued willingness of its governments to resolutely contribute, through the means they consider most appropriate, to solving the Salvadoran crisis for a stable and lasting peace to be achieved in the region in accordance with the commitments approved by the Central American presidents.

In addition, the Group of Eight asked all countries to send medical assistance and food through the International Red Cross Committee, as the Salvadoran civilian population urgently requires this aid.

## Bolivia, Colombia, Peru Postpone Antidrug Parley

*PY2311120389 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Nov 89 p 6*

[Excerpts] Official sources reported to PRESENCIA yesterday that Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia have decided to postpone a technical meeting scheduled for 20-22 November in Santa Cruz. They were planning to review a joint antinarcotics proposal as an alternative to the "Bennett" plan presented by the U.S. Government.

The decision to hold this meeting was made in Ica, Peru, on 10 October 1989 during a meeting among the presidents of the three Andean countries. They reviewed the Bennett plan at that meeting but did not reach agreement on a common proposal. [passage omitted]

According to official sources, the Santa Cruz meeting was postponed until late December or early January 1990. The representatives of the three countries must also set a date to hold discussions before their meeting with U.S. President Bush. [passage omitted]

## * Menem: Result of Political, Economic Changes

*90ET0033A Buenos Aires AMBITO FINANCIERO in Spanish 29 Sep 89 p 16*

[Commentary by Rosendo M. Fraga, director of the Union Center of Studies for the New Majority]

[Text] Just 9 months ago, in December 1988, electoral trends in South America seemed to be taking a turn toward the populism and the left of last year.

In August, the conservatives had been defeated by social democratic populism in Ecuador, and the following month the Chilean plebiscite gave the victory to the opposition. It was evident that the sectors that had supported the military regime were in decline, and a triumphant coalition with a heterogeneous tendency toward the center left was on the rise. In November the municipal elections in Brazil put the left on top, with the official party and the center right virtually disappearing in the major cities. In December, Carlos Andres Perez won in Venezuela, taking a step closer to populism than his predecessor had been.

At that time, the polls in Brazil showed that the presidential election would be a contest between the center-left candidate (Brizola) and the leftist candidate (Lula). In Peru, the center-right candidate (Vargas Llosa) was beginning to edge ahead, but the then candidate of the left (Barrantes) assured himself of a victory in the runoff election. Bolivia faced an uncertain political situation; three forces were contending with one another, and none seemed to have a clear lead. Chile was still in a state of uncertainty, with an opposition that had not defined a program and a right that was unable to articulate an electoral alternative. In Uruguay, the plebiscite on the statute of limitations that was to take place in April raised a number of questions, while in Argentina Carlos Menem was seen as an expression of the traditional populism that was to the left of Alfonsin on central issues such as the economy and foreign policy.

### Trend

The trend, therefore, seemed to indicate that South America, where political phenomena are interconnected (as evidenced by the fact that in 1980 there were eight military presidents in the region and only two civilians, while by the end of the decade there will be nine civilians and only one military officer in power) was turning toward populism and the left. This was the result of the inability of the social democratic model to solve the basic socioeconomic problems of the respective countries, as represented in the second half of the '80s by Raul Alfonsin in Argentina, Jose Sarney in Brazil, and Alan Garcia in Peru.

But in 1989, major changes have taken place in the region.

a) In Brazil, Collor de Mello has emerged, and he has some curious things in common with Menem. The former governor of a small northeastern state who rose meteorically, taking first place in the latest polls with a view to the presidential election in November, and apparently lacking any ideology, he became the alternative of the independents, moderates, and major power groups.

b) In Chile, the situation is stabilizing. The opposition is moderating itself, with a Christian democratic candidate and an economic program of continuity rather than rupture with the Pinochet regime, while the right is regrouping behind former Economy Minister Hernan Buchi. It has the potential to become a second force with strong parliamentary influence.

c) In December there was a split in the Peruvian left, and consequently the possibilities of Mario Vargas Llosa, who comes out with more than 40 percent of the vote in the latest polls, are consolidating vis-a-vis the elections that will be held in April of next year.

d) In Bolivia, the May elections ended up creating a noisy political alchemy in which the center left (Paz Zamora) came to power in an accord with the center right (Banzer), displacing the local version of social democracy (Sanchez de Lozada).

e) In Uruguay, the April plebiscite upheld the official party position of not reopening the criminal cases against military officials, while the latest polls show that the electoral dispute will be between the moderate candidates of the two majority parties, the Red Party (Batlle) and the White Party (Lacalle) in the November elections.

f) Paraguay had its government crisis in February, and the May elections consolidated General Andres Rodriguez with a more pluralistic model than his predecessor had pursued.

In this context, Menem's victory in May and his initial measures in government between July and September have implications that go beyond national politics. The change in the Argentine Government with respect to the previous expectations is consistent with the prevailing trend.

**New Model**

In addition, however, the triumph of the Justicialist candidate and the way his administration has taken shape appear to be the point of inflection of the political-electoral trend in the region. As we approach the end of 1989, the trend appears to be toward a new model that combines strong, charismatic personalities with a pragmatic vision of problems and with socioeconomic models that are closer to the postulates of the right than to those of populism or the left.

Just as Alfonsin, Sarney, and Garcia had certain points in common, the same seems to be true of Menem, Vargas Llosa, and Collor de Mello. All three are highly charismatic and popular figures who transcend traditional political structures—Menem won in the face of opposition by the party structure—and who have turned out to embody a kind of South American "new right." Similar situations, although to a lesser extent, are emerging in Uruguay, Bolivia, and Chile.

The circumstances lend a certain significance to the Argentine model, even giving it influence over the models that will be promoted by the future presidents of various countries in the region. The presidential elections in Uruguay (November), Brazil (November), Chile (December), and Peru (April) will have the development of the Argentine model as a point of reference.

**Brazil**

An example of this is the situation in Brazil, where a phenomenon similar to that of Argentina seems to be about to happen just a few months later. The country has monthly inflation of more than 30 percent with the presidential election only a few months away, paving the way for hyperinflation. The president is beginning to study the possibility of handing over power early, in January rather than March, to avoid the crisis that Alfonsin suffered in Argentina. And the presidential candidate who is ahead in the polls is beginning to structure a system of alliances with economic power groups, just as Menem has done in Argentina. If by January of next year, when Collor de Mello will presumably take office, Menem is still producing results in the economy—he is keeping his popularity; the latest survey by Lynch, Menendez and Nivel gives him a positive image of 76 percent—and he manages to improve the country's international presence, it is more likely that Brazil will follow a path similar to Argentina's. If, on the other hand, the Argentine model is in crisis at that time, it is less likely.

The possibilities for Aylwin in Chile, Vargas Llosa in Peru, Paz Zamora in Bolivia, or Batlle or Lacalle in Uruguay to implement this type of policy of privatization and rationalization of the economic structure will have as a necessary point of reference the development of the situation in Argentina.

The change in the region's political-electoral trends, the emergence of popular caudillos willing to implement economic policies that were unpopular during other eras, a reformulation of traditional populism in search of a more active presence on the international scene and an alliance of popular sectors with major power groups, all appear to be new characteristics of South American politics that enable us to look to the horizon with more optimism than we had at the end of last year.

## Minister on Trade Between OECS, Caricom

*FL2211194789 Bridgetown CANA in English 1816 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Nov 22, CANA— The chairman of the economic affairs committee of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Hugh Marshall, has expressed concern over the disparities in trade between the OECS and the wider Caribbean Community (Caricom) member states.

Marshall, Antigua and Barbuda's trade minister, said despite improving economic performances within the OECS he was concerned about the sub-region's trading relations to the so-called more developed countries of Caricom.

"We need to examine how this will affect the liberalization of trade in the region and how the common external tariff will affect the lives of our people within the OECS," he told delegates attending the 15th meeting of the economic affairs committee of the OECS here on Wednesday.

Marshall's concerns relate to the proposed harmonisation of customs tariff within the Caricom common market and the further development of the rules of origin which determine duty-free eligibility. He urged caution on the issue of the common external tariff, which is still being discussed.

"From the economic stand point I think it is a good thing to do, but from a political stand point, I think it requires close examination item by item ... of the products that we have to deal with," Marshall said.

"I don't want to appear to be putting a spanner in the works of the OECS and Caricom, but I do not think that we need to race along the train track without examining every single sleeper to see that they are firmly in place ...," he added.

St Lucia's Trade and Industry Minister George Mallet, in his address to the meeting, called for the establishment of a plan by the OECS to deal with emergencies such as hurricanes.

He said that the effect of Hurricane Hugo on Antigua, St Kitts, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica and particularly Monsterrat had shown that the region was not as prepared as it could be for such disasters.

"During the course of this meeting we must give some attention to this and see in what ways we can be better organised to co-ordinate emergency action," he said.

The one-day meeting here will discuss a number of issues including a complaint by Barbados that some OECS states are not complying with certain Caricom trade regulations.

The ministers will also examine recommendations for the future operations of the Eastern Caribbean Investment Promotion Service (ECIPS) headquartered in Washington, and the Export Promotion Development Agency recently established in Dominica.

## Bird Calls for Greater Economic Integration

*FL2311220089 Bridgetown CANA in English 2103 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Nov 23, CANA—The Caribbean will need changes as revolutionary as those sweeping Eastern Europe if it is to survive the decade of the 1990s, Antigua and Barbuda's Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird said here on Thursday.

Bird, who is chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) heads of government, said the way forward lay in the creative genius of the people, which could only be released in a climate of revolutionary change.

"We can no longer trap ourselves in the prison of yesterday, when tomorrow is already demanding attention," he told the opening session of the OECS heads' 16th summit.

Adressing the critical matter of trade within the Caribbean community sub-grouping, Bird said that the reality of the situation which the islands faced was that a single OECS market may still be too small given the problems of small markets and narrow production. However, he said there was nothing to stop the sub-group from making a start if they believed that deeper integration of economies and strengthening areas of functional cooperation are appropriate mechanisms for tackling issues of underdevelopment.

"It seems to me that the evidence of the incapacity of our individual states in areas of both domestic development and international bargaining stares us brutally in the face," Bird said. The OECS chairman said he wondered whether Caribbean governments were prepared to sacrifice a higher standard of living and a better quality of life simply to maintain their national insularities. "This is the question not only we in the OECS but the entire Caribbean community continue to ignore at peril to our future," he contended.

In his 30 minute presentation, the Antiguan deputy leader suggested elements which were necessary if the process of change were to be achieved. He called for the removal of rigid divisions between the private and public sectors.

"These divisions have had the effect of underutilising the talents and skills of our people, and have adversely affected our development," he said.

Bird called for the establishment of a human resource development centre, which would work in tandem with the University of the West Indies to find ways to break down the barriers. Bird suggested the removal of the "old politics" where governments have discarded talent and expertise on the basis that the individual may belong to a rival political party.

He said that the need for work permits for the conduct of banking or professional practice within the OECS must be removed, while an unrestricted single OECS market must be a part of the climate of change. "There is also need for tighter and closer co-ordination of the efforts of our Foreign Ministeries in every capital and international organisation in which we have representation," Bird added.

"The decade of the 1990s is upon us, and what we do at this meeting could well decide our fortunes or fate in the next decade," Bird said.

## St Lucia's Compton Addresses OECS Conference

*FL2411010689 Bridgetown CANA in English*
*2257 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Castries, St Lucia, Nov 23, CANA—St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton was the only head of government at the 16th summit of the seven Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) which opened here on Thursday but he was not dispirited, continuing calls for a political unity within the sub-region. He urged his counterparts in the OECS to press ahead with initiatives aimed at forging integration of the sub-region.

Compton told the opening session that the removal of trade barriers gave industrialists greater opportunities, but "we must go further if we are to develop." He told the assembly that the OECS cannot industralise and develop commercially under the structure of a family shop. "There must be investment in each other's country, each other's enterprises. With the great international conglomerates and mergers and acquitions, we in the Caribbean must expand the horizons of our people," he said.

Compton said that the OECS had already taken the first tentative step permitting its citizens to own land in each other's countries.

"We must go further by permitting investments in each other's country not only to strengthen the financial base of such companies but also to give the management expertise and the access to markets which will permit them to compete effectively," the prime minister said. He said that the giants in Europe, North America and the Far East had given notice that regional companies could only survive and prosper in the mainstream of international commerce if they widened their areas of operation.

Compton said that the proposed Caribbean stock exchange was a small beginning, "but a beginning nevertheless". He urged his colleagues to take decisions at the summit to facilitate inter-island travel by removing unnecessary bureaucratic barriers and implementing decisions which they had previously taken.

"This will keep alive the goal of OECS unity to which we have frequently and publicly committed outselves," Compton stated.

Grenada and Dominica must hold general elections in 1990, and Compton said whatever government emerged it was his hope that 1990 would be a year of decision for those states who have committed themselves to the goal of OECS unity. [passage omitted]

## OECS Expresses Fear Over Canadian Aid

*FL2411195089 Bridgetown CANA in English*
*1729 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Nov 24, CANA—The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) hopes that Canada's new membership to the Organization of American States (OAS) will not result in a reduction of Ottawa's aid to the seven-nation grouping.

"Although Canada's membership can serve to strengthen the traditional bonds that have existed between us and Canada as Commonwealth countries, membership of the OAS will bring new demands upon Canada," said OECS Chairman Lester Bird. Bird, also Antigua and Barbuda's deputy prime minister, urged Canada in assessing those demands "to be mindful both of the close links between their peoples and the interdependence which has been so much a part of their long standing relationship".

Canada became the 33rd member of the Washington based Organization during the 19th regular session of the OAS which ended last week. Bird, attending an OECS summit here, said the rapid developments taking place within Eastern Europe, although welcomed by Caribbean governments, had worrying consequences for the region. He said Western nations are pursuing economic initiatives in Eastern Europe. "Their reasoning is perfectly understandable. Having long promoted resistance to communism, Western countries now have to deliver the better life which their capitalist system boasted was possible for Eastern Europeans," he said. Bird said prior to the dramatic developments taking place in Eastern Europe, global aid had begun to decline in real terms. It is quite unlikely that Western governments will divert spending from their national, domestic concerns in order to satisfy consumer demands in Eastern Europe," he added. Bird said the OECS countries are hopeful that the European Economic Community (EEC) will continue the preferential treatment the sub-region enjoys for its banana exports to the United Kingdom. "Their failure to do so would be a breach of trust and would be wholly inconsistent with the spirit of mutual cooperation", he said. Bird said should the EEC fail to honor its commitment to the Caribbean, the Lome trade and aid agreements between Europe and developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific would stand exposed as little "more than a mechanism to guarantee Europe's access to Third World commodities entirely on Europe's term and only to Europe's advantage".

## Cuba

### U.S. Panama Canal Policy Criticized

*PA2511161489 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Nov 89*

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The refusal to abide by the Torrijos-Carter treaties continues to be the core of the U.S. destabilization campaign against Panama. That campaign has kept Panama tense for over 2 years. There are almost daily provocations against the Panamanian people. The United States recently carried out a maneuver in which heavily armed soldiers, with their faces camouflaged, occupied a Panama City hospital. Supported with armored vehicles, the U.S. forces blocked access to the hospital, which is located in the Canal Zone.

It is important to recall that on 1 January 1990, the new administrator of the Panama Canal should be appointed. For the first time in history, a Panamanian citizen will be the Panama Canal administrator. As the date for the change of the Panama Canal Commission's main figure draws near and especially after Washington's opinion regarding that issue was openly expressed, antigovernment actions are increasing.

Recently, Michael Kozak, U.S. assistant secretary for Inter-American Affairs [title as heard], said in Washington: There will not be a Panamanian canal administrator. In 1987, while working as an envoy for then President Ronald Reagan, Kozak said that the White House did not recognize the Panamanian authorities as a government. Some observers of the Panamanian situation have said that that will be the excuse Washington will use to prevent the appointment of a Panamanian citizen as canal administrator, especially if one takes into account that the United States never recognized former President Manuel Solis Palma's government.

The United States does not recognize the government of current Panamanian President Francisco Rodriguez, who became Panamanian president in September.

On 27 June, the Panamanian Legislative Assembly established that the decision on the appointment of the new canal administrator would be in the hands of the Panamanians. The text of the treaties signed by Omar Torrijos and James Carter established that as of 1 January 1990, a Panamanian citizen would be appointed as canal administrator and a U.S. citizen as deputy canal administrator.

In addition to the military maneuvers the United States is currently carrying out in Panama, observers do not rule out the possibility that the United States will conduct some diplomatic or political actions to try to violate the canal treaties regarding the appointment of the canal administrator. If that happens, the Panamanian conflict could worsen in a dangerous manner at the beginning of next year.

### Arrest of Anti-Panama Group in Costa Rica Noted

*FL2411220289 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2051 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Police sources in San Jose have reported that Costa Rican authorities detained 20 Panamanians and 1 citizen of Cuban origin for the possession of weapons to be used to fight the Panamanian Government. LA NACION newspaper says that 17 people were detained in San Jose; 2 in Paso Canoa, a town that borders Panama; and 1 in (Pavones del Gozito) in the southern part of the country. The authorities also seized ammunition and grenades.

The men who are primarily implicated in the matter, according to information supplied by the Judicial Investigation Agency, are Panamanians Olmedo Pitty Caceres and Robledo Miranda Gonzalez, as well as Wilfredo Leiva, the citizen of Cuban origin, who entered Costa Rica from Panama.

According to local authorities, the group maintained a logistics front in Costa Rica to obtain weapons and train personnel to form an opposition organization known as the Panamanian Democratic Front.

### Risquet, Vorotnikov Favor Nonintervention

*FL2411143089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Cuba and the Soviet Union have reiterated in Bucharest, Romania, their solidarity with the peoples who fight for their freedom, social progress, and independence everywhere in the world.

During an interview, Jorge Risquet Valdes and Vitaliy Vorotnikov, members of the Politburos of the Communist Parties of Cuba and the USRR, respectively, said that the right of states to their development must be respected without intervention. Both party leaders are attending the 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

### Soviet Peace Committee Delegation Arrives

*FL2411170589 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1524 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace has arrived in our country at the invitation of the Cuban Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples' Movement.

The Soviet delegation will participate in various activities to explain the role they play in their country as active members of the World Peace Council, which will commemorate its 40th anniversary next year.

On 28 November, the Soviet delegation will give a news conference at the headquarters of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples.

The Soviet delegation consists of (Yuriy Dorzhiyev), director general of the Chamber of Books; (Andrey Vernikulov), a scientist of the Economics Institute at the Academy of Sciences; and (Dmitriy Platonov), who is in charge of Cuban affairs at the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

### CEMA Meeting Ends, Protocol Signed

*FL2411151089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] The third meeting of the CEMA Bureau for electronics technology products has ended after 3 days of sessions. Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, attended the protocol signing ceremony. [passage omitted]

### CPCZ General Secretary, Politburo Resign

*FL2411223289 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2037 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] The general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ], Milos Jakes, and all Politburo and the Secretariat members resigned this afternoon during the plenary meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee. Within the next few hours, the CPCZ Electoral Commission will present the plenum with a list of new candidates to fill these positions.

Demonstrations continued today in Prague's Wenceslas Square where Alexander Dubcek, the main promoter of the May 1968 events [reform movement crushed by the Soviets], said that the Czechoslovak people should remove themselves from the current government. About 500,000 people participated in the march to Wenceslas Square and it is considered to be the largest rally held in many years.

### Ecuadoran President on Economic Situation, Drugs

*FL2511192589 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 Nov 89*

["Segments of exclusive interview" with Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja Cevallos by Cuban reporter Daniel Torres at the Presidential Palace in Quito, Ecuador, on 24 November, broadcast during "Haciendo Radio" program —recorded]

[Text] [Torres] [Words indistinct] Dr Borja, to thank you for this time you are spending with us. Thus, I would like to ask you the first question.

I would say that Latin America is going through a tense, dramatic economic situation which also affects Ecuador. Do you have (?faith) in a new strategic plan for 1990? If you do, what is your idea of this Latin American economic integration?

[Borja] I think that the economic crisis affects all countries of the world—large, small, northern and southern countries, as well as socialist and capitalist countries, the exporters and buyers of oil. In other words it is a [word indistinct] crisis that can be felt everywhere in the world. Ecuador is also affected by it, and we are taking strong measures to [word indistinct] the Ecuadoran economy and get ahead. [passage indistinct] In other words, we have real possibilities for growth and economic development for 1990.

[Torres] Well, Mr President, let's change the subject a bit. Drug trafficking in Latin America has become a real scourge. I would like to know what Ecuador is doing to fight it, and what the concrete measures are that your government is taking to try to prevent international drug trafficking from entering (?Ecuador).

[Borja] [Words indistinct] It is enough to see our human waste which [words indistinct] of European cities to realize what damage drug use does to the mind, spirit, intelligence, and even the human body. I think this scourge should be fought in every way possible and everywhere. However, the battle (?must be) to find solutions among the countries which produce, commercialize, and consume the drugs. It is not enough to [word indistinct], as the case of Ecuador, countries that are used for transit of the drug. There are other brother countries which unfortunately produce drugs and [words indistinct]. I think it complements the fight that developed countries, in the United States, Europe, [words indistinct]. As long as there is a demand for drugs, as long as there are consumers, there will always be people in our countries who will take the risk of producing, commercializing, and exporting drugs to consumer countries.

[Torres] Mr President, let's return to the subject of the economy, which we discussed earlier. Ecuador has an debt of about $11 billion, an extremely high inflation rate, I would say, which is approximately 60 percent. If you had to forecast the economy for the next decade, what would you say about the Ecuadoran economy?

[Borja] First, I would like to correct something. By December 1988, our inflation rate was 100 percent (?that) year. Very interesting [word indistinct] an inflationary phase of 99 percent. During these 14 months of my administration, we have lowered it to 64 percent. By the end of this year, we will try to lower it another 10 points. By next year, we will try to lower it to between 25 and 30 percent. Thus, we are successfully fighting this scourge of the poor people which is inflation, the price situation, the high cost of living. The poor people do not have a defense against this scourge, because they do not have the capital, [words indistinct] the increase of prices. I think that the decade we are about to begin will be rich in economic and social achievements in all of Latin America. Because during the [word indistinct] was lost, as was said by Latin American Economic System or the Economic Commission for Latin America. It was a lost decade. It was a decade in which Latin America was destroyed, a decade in which [word indistinct] the capital from the region, its exports decreased, the economy languished, and a time when serious social problems

erupted. Therefore, it was a lost decade [words indistinct] and the next decade, for all Latin American countries, will be a decade to convalesce [word indistinct] the political, economic, social aspect.

[Torres] Changing the subject a bit, in the time I have been in Ecuador, I have noted that you have a very peculiar style in leading the country, a style related to the masses. However, at the same time, I have also noted that the mass media has a certain tendency toward governmental criticism. How do you asses what appears to be a paradox?

[Borja] [Word indistinct] actually, my leadership style is one of [word indistinct] with the people. [passage indistinct] A few days ago, I also gave 7,000 hectares of land, basically a [word indistinct], to the Ecuadoran peasants. This totals approximately 300,000 hectares that I have given, through the agrarian reform, to the men who work the land. In other words, I am completely dedicated to that human contact with the masses. So, do not be surprised to see me walking on any day, at any time, on the streets of Quito or any other area. I also remember that when Fidel was here, I invited him to take a walk. We walked a stretch of one of Quito's streets, in the midst of the happiness and [word indistinct] of the Ecuadorans. So, that is my style. However, I feel I am a [word indistinct] and democratic man; I respect the freedom my opposition has to criticize me. I am not naive enough to believe that [word indistinct]. As you very well know, some sectors of the right have a selfish attitude and they do not forgive me for winning the (?elections). Furthermore, the measures I am taking to [word indistinct] social in our country, and to reactivate the economy from top to bottom. This is to strengthen the purchasing power and improve the cost of living for the various sectors of the population.

[Torres] Finally, Dr Borja, I would like to refer to bilateral relations between Cuba and Ecuador. It is not news that very fraternal [word indistinct] ties bind the two countries. How would you (?assess) these relations in the past few years from a political, economic, and even cultural point of view?

[Borja] Relations between Cuba and Ecuador are currently very close, friendly, and excellent from the diplomatic and economic point of view. You will recall that I was the first Latin American leader who, after many decades, invited Fidel to attend what I would call a democratic gathering in my country on the occasion of my inauguration after having won the elections. From that moment, many official Ecuadoran governmental delegations have gone to Cuba to try to increase our trade, in particular. The last visit was paid by the Ecuadoran vice minister of trade, and we have reached some preliminary agreements on commercial trade. We have many things to sell to the Cuban people; we also have many things to buy from them. Therefore, we are interested in reactivating trade between our two countries.

[Torres] Mr President, now that you are talking about the Cuban people, Cuban leaders, [words indistinct] radio and television of my country, would you like to take advantage of this opportunity to send a special message?

[Borja] Yes, of course. It is a message of affection and admiration for the Cuban people. They are such a happy, enthusiastic people, with such a [word indistinct] sense of hope and optimism. They are people who look ahead toward the future. They deserve my admiration and affection. I have been in Havana three times and have been warmly welcome. I have also been able to walk on Cuban streets, the streets of Havana. I have been able to talk to the people and share with them their concerns, hopes, [word indistinct], happiness, [words indistinct] and their way of seeing life. [Words indistinct] Cuban, tropical, warm way of seeing life. I send very affectionate greetings to you, Cuban men and women.

[Torres] Thank you very much, Mr President.

## Castro Welcomes President of Cape Verde

*PA2611033689 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro welcomed Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, upon his arrival today to begin an official visit to this Caribbean island. The president of Cape Verde was also greeted at the Jose Marti International Airport in the capital by thousands of people who gathered at the airport terminal to give him a warm welcome.

This is Aristides Pereira's first visit to Cuba. He is one of the Cape Verdean fighters who, led by Amilcar Cabral, founded the African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde in 1956.

Cuba and Cape Verde currently maintain close ties and cooperation in important sectors such as medicine, agriculture, commerce, and culture.

## More Internationalists Return From Angola

*FL2511145889 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1400 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Another group of Cuban internationalists arrived last night from the People's Republic of Angola. Over 100 combatants compose the contingent which was received by Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, Division General Pascual Rodriguez Braza, and Alejandro Roca, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, as well as by representatives from mass organizations. [passage omitted]

### Bodies of Fallen Internationalists To Be Returned

*FL2511002789 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0003 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[From the "Exclusivo" program]

[Text] In accordance with the decision adopted by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the remains of the internationalist combatants who fell on African territory will soon arrive in our fatherland. All of our people, along with the family members and comrades of the fallen combatants, will pay a well-earned tribute to the eternal heroes of the fatherland who gave their lives for national liberation, socialism, and internationalism.

On 7 December, we will commemorate the day on which Major General Antonio Maceo y Grajales fell in combat and pay tribute to all those who fell in the independence wars. Funerals will be held in the corresponding municipalities, and the details on the organization and implementation of this event will be opportunely announced.

### Nuclear Protection Described as 'Excellent'

*FL2511021089 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0017 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Report by Alexis Sotolongo during the "Exclusivo" program—live]

[Text] An international commission that specializes in radiological control and atomic protection paid a 1-week visit to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Government. To find out the commission's views, Dr Abel Gonzalez, deputy director of the Radiological Protection Directorate of the international atomic protection organization, granted us an exclusive interview.

Dr Gonzalez, what does the commission you represent think about the measures Cuba has taken in the area of radiological protection?

[Gonzalez] As I said, the protection level in Cuba is excellent. It is one of the countries that has a stable work force. It has precise, concrete regulations, as well as an adequate regulatory system. Some laboratories are under construction while others in Cuba are in operation. Our assessment is excellent, but everything can always be improved and our objective is to improve and not be complacent.

[Sotolongo] We thank you, Dr Gonzalez, for this exclusive interview.

### Court Sentences 'Counterrevolutionaries'

*FL2511153089 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1326 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[From the "Haciendo Radio" program]

[Text] The Provincial People's Tribunal of Havana City has sentenced to prison three counterrevolutionaries who spread false and slanderous information with the intent of endangering the credibility and prestige of the Cuban state.

Defendant Elizardo Sanchez Santa Cruz was sentenced to 2 years in prison while the other two individuals involved, Hiram Abi Covas Nunez and Hubert Jerez Marino, were sentenced to 1 and ½ years in prison.

The crime they were accused of is defined and sanctioned in Article 115 of the current Penal Code, which also stipulates that the sentences can range from 1 to 4 years imprisonment.

### Meeting Discusses Crime in Gastronomy Sector

*FL2511024289 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0025 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[From the "Exclusivo" program]

[Text] Roberto Garcia, member of the Executive Committee of the provincial assembly of the People's Government in Havana City, said that now more than ever, we will prevent unscrupulous individuals from profiting with the goods and foods of the population. Garcia gave the closing remarks at the first provincial meeting on economic control in the gastronomy sector. He said that now is the time to further develop economic control and it is time for shift workers to maintain very high ethics based on the principles that sustain socialism. Garcia criticized those who try to find solutions to objective and subjective mangement problems by using capitalist methods. He said that only by using methods that are truly socialist and revolutionary will the gastronomy battle be won.

Among the agreements reached at the meeting are that enterprises will prioritize and intensify inspections on cash registers, basic measures will be applied for the highs, lows, and transfers [as heard], and enterprises will coordinate with the prosecutor and the National Revolutionary Police to facilitate the cases they present.

## Barbados

### Measures Recommended To Revive Sugar Industry

*FL2211235889 Bridgetown CANA in English 2205 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 22, CANA—Broadening the ownership of the sugar industry here and modernising its management were among measures put forward on Wednesday by Agriculture Minister Warwick Franklyn to revive the nearly crippled sector.

"The broad policy for the sugar industry must be one of returning this industry to financial and economic viability where its potential to generate foreign exchange and absorb labour are fully exploited," Franklin told a meeting of sugar technologists.

Barbados' 1989 sugar production of 66,263 tonnes was the lowest since 1931 and the earnings of Bds50 million dollars was 14 million dollars less than 1988 income. The decline in sugar cane production—the backbone of local agriculture—has sparked an often acrimonious debate between private interests and the government, which is owed about 185 million dollars through the Barbados National Bank. About 20 plantations are idle, several are underutilised, and morale in the industry is low—primarily because of the debt and failure to reach an agreement with the government on what is considered a reasonable price for sugar.

Franklin said the broad policy objective will be based on increasing yields in the industry, optimisation of size of the industry, modernisation of management, broadening the ownership, improving the technology, crop diversification, resolution of the debt crisis, factory rationalisation, and stabilisation of exchange rates. Franklin stopped short of offering concrete measures on achieving the objectives and challenged the industry interests to make "realistic proposals" to his ministry. [passage omitted]

## Dominican Republic

### Balaguer on IMF, May Presidential Elections

*FL2411212589 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2058 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] The president of the Dominican Republic, Joaquin Balaguer, has said he will not hold negotiations with the IMF to reach an agreement with the Paris Club on a $4-billion debt. This is a task for the next Dominican Government, Balaguer said. He added that presidential elections will take place in May, and the new president will take office in August 1990.

During a press conference, Balaguer indirectly responded to U.S. Ambassador Paul Taylor, who warned that the Dominican Republic will not be able to renegotiate its debt if it does not hold negotiations with the IMF first.

The current Dominican Administration has a very short time left in office, and it cannot make commitments that will affect the government chosen in the May general elections, Balaguer said.

## Haiti

### Extent of 22 November Strike Detailed

*FL2411145789*

[Editorial Report] Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole at 1200 GMT on 22 November carries a 10-minute report on the 24-hour strike called by the Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers, the Confederation for Democratic Unity, and the 17 September People's Organization; and Port-auPrince Radio Metropole in Creole at 1500 GMT on 22 November carries a 6-minute report on the situation in the capital and the major provincial towns.

The correspondent in Port-au-Prince says that public transportation is "not totally paralyzed" in the city. The radio's mobile units report that a reduced number of public transportation vehicles are available on all routes, the vehicles provided by the government are full and "running normally," marketplaces and factories are "full of people," and the airport is operating normally. There is no school, and stores are closed.

The radio then carries live reports from correspondents in various towns. The correspondent in Hinche says that all activities including public transportation are normal, with all schools and businesses open. In Leogane, the reporter says no schools are open, and there is no public transportation to Port-au-Prince, but government offices are open. In Saint-Marc, the reporter says schools and public transportation are essentially paralyzed, with only one parochial school open and no public transportation running to Port-au-Prince.

According to the correspondent in Gonaives, there is no school today, and no stores were open at 0830. The marketplace opened early, however, and all buses except those to the capital are running. Public transportation to all other areas is normal and public offices are open as usual. In Mirebalais, public transportation is totally paralyzed. Not a single teacher showed up at the national lycee, and certain private schools failed to open. In Jacmel, the marketplace and all government offices are open. Some schools are closed and others have teachers present but no students. All stores along the waterfront remain shut, even though the small grocery stores are open.

Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole at 1500 GMT on 22 November carries a 6-minute report on the strike situation throughout the country, which notes that activities are slower than usual in Port-au-Prince and the main provincial towns. The report says that only a few taptaps and taxis are available in Port-au-Prince, downtown stores remain closed, there are only a few street vendors around, and there are no students in school today. The radio adds that there is almost no public transportation in Petionville, although some stores are open, and the marketplace is open as usual. Metropole Radio's Cap-Haitien correspondent reports that the strike is being widely adhered to in Cap-Haitien, with schools, private banks, and most stores closed, and only government offices functioning normally.

### Former Minister, LAPPH Members Arrested

*FL2411174389 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1000 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] Arrests continue, as does the clamouring for the release of Jean Auguste Mesyeux, Evans Paul, and Etienne Marineau. Fourteen members of the League of

Former Haitian Political Prisoners [LAPPH] were arrested in Anse-a-Pitre and are now in jail in Thiotte.

In a letter to Herard Abraham, who heads the Army, the LAPPH says: Following the arrest of three LAPPH members on 18 November in Savane Zombi—Gaston Jean-Baptiste, Archange Mardi, and Germaine Louismay, who are in custody at the barracks in Thiotte—the LAPPH wishes to inform the Haitian Armed Forces [FADH] General Headquarters that 15 more people, 14 of whom are LAPPH members, were arrested on 22 November in Anse-a-Pitre. These people have also been imprisoned at the barracks in Thiotte. Some of those arrested are Leroy Vilsino, Guy Bauduy, Franck Louis, Philemon Jean-Francois, Ramses Jean-Francois, and Joselyne Jean-Francois. [passage omitted]

Robert Duval, head of the LAPPH, gave us more details about the arrests yesterday.

[Begin recording] [Duval] We now have 16 [figure as heard] LAPPH members in jail, including the arrests made last Saturday. [passage omitted] Leroy Vilsino is the LAPPH representative in Anse-a-Pitre. [passage omitted]

They arrested 12 other people of whom 11 are LAPPH members and 1 is a very well-known figure: Guy Bauduy [a former finance minister under Jean-Claude Duvalier]. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Were these arrests made by military from Port-au-Prince or by military from Thiotte?

[Duval] According to our information, they were arrested by the military from Thiotte. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Guy Bauduy is a well-known figure. He is a teacher by profession and an activist. He and several companions were arrested as he was preparing to leave for Anse-a-Pitre to go help a number of peasant groups in the area. [passage omitted]

### Party Leader Protests Prisoners' Hospitalization

*FL2411210089 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1000 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] The leader of the Haitian Revolutionary Party [PRH], Jean Guzman, asks the Haitian people to remain mobilized and await what is to be done. The PRH is a member of both the Democratic Bloc and the National Assemblage. [passage omitted]

[Reporter Raymond Clerge] In a statement made over Radio Soleil on Thursday 23 November, PRH leader Jean Guzman asked the Haitian people to remain mobilized because next week will be a decisive week. The PRH leader, who accused General Avril of using the Haitian Army to buttress his personal authority, said that the lives of Evans Paul, Jean Auguste Mesyeux, and Etienne Marineau are in greater danger at the military hospital than they were at the National Penitentiary, because whenever the government needs to eliminate a political militant, it always uses the military hospital.

Jean Guzman also asked private-school teachers to support the strike called by the Port-au-Prince Teachers Association for 23 and 24 November.

[Begin Guzman recording] [passage omitted] We protest the hospitalization of Paul, Mesyeux, and Marineau at the military hospital, because these are civilian patriots, nationalists who are defending the nation's interests. We protest their hospitalization there because their lives are in much greater danger there than at the National Penitentiary—because of her influence, the First Lady, who is a captain and a nurse, is the boss there. Everything her husband tells her... [Guzman changes thought] and we know what her husband has told her. We know just who her husband is and what he is capable of—for he has proven it, through his acts.... [Guzman changes thought] Therefore, she will carry out his orders. We protest. We demand that these men be released immediately from the military hospital so they can be taken to a private hospital so their relatives and family doctors can provide medical care for them. [brief distortion of recording] (?and more). Thus, we can't understand how, with the condition the country is in, with the condition the streets of Port-au-Prince are in and all that.... [Guzman changes thought] Even the Israeli Government asked what country Haiti was planning to go to war against, to be buying weapons! [brief distortion of recording] ...calling on the entire population throughout Haiti to remain mobilized, because next week will be a decisive one. [end recording]

## St Vincent

### Prime Minister Travels to Venezuela for Talks

*FL2211234589 Bridgetown CANA in English 2147 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Nov 22, CANA—Prime Minister James Mitchell flew to Venezuela on Tuesday night for two days of discussions with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. The Government Information Service (GIS), which made the announcement here on Wednesday, said Mitchell and Perez will discuss areas of further co-operation between St Vincent and the Grenadines and Venezuela. Mitchell has been accompanied on the visit by parliamentary secretary in his ministry Senator Stuart Nanton.

Venezuela's Ambassador to St Vincent and the Grenadines Miriam Feil, who also flew home on Tuesday night, will also be involved in the discussions.

## Trinidad and Tobago

### Peruvian Diplomat's Activities Investigated

*FL2411225789 Bridgetown CANA in English 2206 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Nov 24, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago's external affairs minister, Dr. Sahadeo Basdeo, said Friday he planned to take another look at diplomatic status here following an alleged abuse of diplomatic immunity by a Peruvian diplomat. Basdeo gave the details of the incident involving the charge d'affaires at Peru's embassy in Port of Spain to the House of Representatives on Friday afternoon. There has been no official response from the embassy. The minister related that four month long investigations into the diplomat's activities here had led to him being asked to speak with local authorities. Basdeo declined to say what these activities had been.

The diplomat had been scheduled for two appointments—one made after he had attempted to leave the country on November 4 and been turned back by immigration officials. He missed both appointments and, according to his own later testimony, travelled by a fishing boat to Venezuela when he was asked to return promptly to Trinidad by his own foreign minister.

"I should like to advise this honourable house that from the date of the diplomat's return to Trinidad and Tobago, in-depth investigations have been conducted by the appropriate authorities with the full co-operation of the Government of Peru," Basdeo said. "These investigations are continuing," he added.

Basdeo told reporters later that the diplomat was co-operating with local authorities in their investigations which the minister said Trinidad and Tobago would see through to its final conclusion, despite the diplomatic immunity accredited to the person involved. Basdeo hinted at the possibility of seeking the waiver of a diplomat's immunity when such incidents take place.

As a consequence of the incident, Basdeo said: "The activities outlined above raise serious questions affecting the security of the state emanating from the abuse of diplomatic privilege."

"I should like to give the assurance to this honourable house, Mr. Speaker, that the Ministry of External Affairs and international trade is about to put in place mechanisms that would prevent such flagrant abuse of diplomatic privilege in Trinidad and Tobago," he said. The minister later assured journalists that the measures would not be implemented without full consultation with the diplomatic corps in Trinidad and Tobago. "No way would it undermine or abrogate the Vienna Convention," the minister said.

Basdeo officially informed the local diplomatic corps on Friday of his concerns and has asked to meet as soon as possible to look at possible measures to prevent such abuse of power taking place again.

## Costa Rica

### Further on Arrest of Panamanian 'Guerrilla' Group

*PA2411134689 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1224 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] The Judicial Investigation Agency [OIJ] has arrested several members of a guerrilla brigade that was using our national territory to carry out illegal activities. The persons arrested were Panamanians identified as Pitty, 35; Morales, 25; Miranda, 40; and a Cuban, Leiva, 45. The OIJ had been investigating these persons for several months and concluded that they were members of the Panamanian [words indistinct] movement whose goal is to overthrow the Panamanian Government. The Panamanian Democratic Front worked in two main areas: political and military. To further their goals they established operation centers in Ciudad Neilly and San Jose. The OIJ raided the homes of the arrested persons and found ammunition, bookkeeping lists, and other evidence of guerilla activity. In addition to maintaining safehouses, the Cubans and Panamanians confessed that they had arms caches to hide weapons they had bought or gotten through theft and assault. The OIJ believed that these activities were serious [words indistinct] as they are political in nature and affect our country's neutrality. Thus, the case has been turned over to judicial authorities.

### Search for More Members

*PA2511022589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0130 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] San Jose, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—It was officially reported today that Costa Rican police are looking for 16 persons linked to 3 Panamanians and 1 Cuban who belong to an armed group that allegedly opposes the Panamanian Government.

Jorge Francisco Ruiz, Judicial Investigations Agency (OIJ) spokesman, told ACAN-EFE that, according to papers seized from the prisoners, they are part of the self-styled "Panamanian Democratic Front."

Ruiz said that there were documents on delivery of military equipment among the papers found in the alleged guerrillas' "security boxes."

Panamanians Olmedo Pitty Caceres, 35; Robledo Miranda, 40; and another whose surname is Morales, 25; together with Cuban Wilfrido Leiva and 16 other foreigners, were allegedly engaged in buying AK-47 and M-16 rifles, ammunition for these rifles, and fragmentation grenades.

Ruiz said that authorities have identified the other 16 persons and that parts of the shipment were seized by OIJ agents.

According to Ruiz, several months ago Leiva appeared anonymously on Costa Rican television to announce that his group was ready to fight "politically" against the present Panamanian regime.

On that occasion, Leiva, who identified himself as "Commander David," said that he had more than 1,000 men in Panama ready to militarily confront the Panama Defense Forces, led by General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The illegal activities attributed to the four suspects prompted the public prosecutor's office to file charges of illegal association and possession of illegal weapons to the detriment of Costa Rica's public order and peace.

According to official reports, the alleged guerrilla members had a safehouse in a San Jose neighborhood and two safehouses in Ciudad Neily, 20 km from the Panamanian border.

A report sent by Panama's National Department of Investigation (DENI) states that Morales and the other two accomplices [words indistinct] which resulted in the death of Luis Torres, who owned a store in that area.

Torres, a Panamanian citizen, was killed by three AK-47 shots.

The OIJ asserted that the group had been operating in Costa Rica since May, and there are apparently similar groups spread throughout the country, carrying out the same illegal activities. Therefore, a thorough search operation is being carried out in the area.

The prisoners, who are currently in the OIJ's jail cells, will be sent within 10 days to a jail in San Sebastian, on the outskirts of San Jose, the OIJ spokesman said, adding that "no one can possibly talk with them" until then.

Representatives of the Panamanian regime have reported at least twice that Costa Rica is being used by subversive groups trying to overthrow the country's current government. Costa Rican authorities have unsuccessfully carried out several operations in the border area with the cooperation of Panamanian military personnel to locate those groups.

On several occasions the Costa Rican Government has assured Panama and Nicaragua that it will not allow armed groups to act in its territory.

### Presumed Ideologue Arrested

*PA2511224089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2050 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] San Jose, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—The Costa Rican police reported the arrest of a person today who is presumably one of the ideologues of the so-called "Panamanian Democratic Front," which was apparently going to conduct guerrilla operations against the Panamanian Government.

The Panamanian, whom the police only identified by his surname—Gonzalez—was arrested in San Jose, and the

authorities found in his possession "important documents" which define the group's goals and ideology, according to a spokesman of the Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ).

The OIJ reported on Thursday, 23 November, that it had arrested three Panamanians and one Cuban who had in their possession several AK-47 rifles, ammunition, and fragmentation grenades, and who were accused of smuggling heavy weapons into Panama.

According to the OIJ source, Gonzalez is presumably one of the ideological leaders of the rebel group, so he is being thoroughly interrogated to determine what activities the "Panamanian Democratic Front" has carried out in Costa Rica.

The police are also looking for 15 persons linked with the group.

On 24 November an OIJ spokesman told ACAN-EFE that "it is presumed that these persons have already sent an—unspecified—amount of weapons to their contacts in Panama."

Panamanian citizens Olmedo Pitty Caceres (age 35), Robledo Miranda Gonzalez (age 40), and a man whose surname is Morales (age 25), along with Cuban citizen Wilfrido Leiva (age 45), had presumably been buying AK-47 rifles, M-16 rifles, ammunition for these weapons, and fragmentation grenades since May, helped by 16 foreigners.

According to the OIJ, Leiva is the same person who anonymously appeared on Costa Rican television some months ago and announced that his group was prepared to wage a "political" struggle against the Panamanian regime.

On that occasion, Leiva identified himself as "Commander David" and asserted that he had more than 1,000 men in Panama ready to fight against the Panama Defense Forces.

The alleged guerrilla members had one "safehouse" in a San Jose neighborhood and two in Ciudad Neilly, 20 km from the Panamanian border.

The Panamanian regime has reported twice that Costa Rica is being used by subversive groups trying to oust the current Panamanian Government, but joint military operations have failed to detect the existence of these groups.

The Costa Rican Government has repeatedly assured Panama and Nicaragua that it will not allow the activities of armed groups in its territory.

## El Salvador

### Plane Carrying Weapons for FMLN Crashes

*PA2511211489 San Salvador Radio Cadena Cuscatlan in Spanish 2033 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Bulletin issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee on 25 November]

[Text] A Cessna plane transporting weapons from Managua crashed today at 0525 on a small landing strip in Piedra Pacha canton, El Transito, 6 km east of Usulutan. The plane was carrying the following weapons for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front terrorists: 24 SAM-7, Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles; 21 grenades for 75-mm cannons; a 75-mm antitank cannon; a U.S.-made surface-to-air missile known as the Red-Eye; and other equipment.

The plane, a white and blue twin-engine craft with red stripes, was being flown by Sandinists. Four persons, dressed in camouflage wear, were killed at the site of the accident. Some documents that are being analyzed by military intelligence were also found at the scene. Among the documents is the flight plan that shows that the plane departed from Managua, Nicaragua, and its destination was El Salvador. This plane was to have landed at the (Amaticampo) landing strip, along the La Paz Department coastline.

The information adds that the plane belonged to Seta Company—offices located across from the Cesar Augusto Sandino Airport in Managua—and that it departed early this morning from Managua. The authorities are investigating more details regarding this incident, which proves Nicaragua's interference in El Salvador's domestic affairs.

### Rebels Attack Helicopter; Injure Reporters

*PA2511212289 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2030 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Reporters Hugo Burgos, a Salvadoran; and Alfredo Hernandez, a Mexican, were injured at midday today when guerrillas fired at the military helicopter from which they were observing the remains of an airplane that crashed while transporting weapons from Nicaragua.

Burgos, 27, a cameraman for the U.S. CNN television network, is in serious condition at San Salvador's Diagnostic Hospital, where he will undergo surgery.

Hernandez, who works for the Mexican Radio Institute [Instituto Mexicano de Radio—IMER] was hurt in one arm and is out of danger.

According to official sources, the injured reporters were traveling with a group of journalists in a Salvadoran Air Force helicopter to view the airplane crash site in Usulutan Department in the eastern part of El Salvador.

According to the Salvadoran Army, the airplane was coming from Nicragua with weapons for the Salvadoran guerrillas.

### Rebels on Attack

*PA2611004889 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0017 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] A helicopter in which two pilots, two machinegunners, and eight reporters were traveling was attacked and crashed. CNN correspondent Hugo Burgos was seriously injured in the crash. The FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] has not received reports from any rebel units claiming responsibility for the attack. Meanwhile, the FMLN warns correspondents to refrain from using Army helicopters for transportation, because these are considered military targets.

### Cristiani Breaks Relations With Nicaragua

*PA2611182889 San Salvador Domestic Service Network in Spanish 1640 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Speech by President Alfredo Cristiani in San Salvador; live—broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...that the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] launched against the Salvadoran people on 11 November. The FMLN launched this aggression with all of its forces, chiefly using a concentration of weapons and fighters in the San Salvador metropolitan zone, in Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department, and at times in Usulutan City, Usulutan Deparment, and in San Miguel City, San Miguel Department. In this aggression the FMLN displayed its weaponry. It displayed an incredible amount of weapons, which-....[changes thought] By the way, in recent days the Salvadoran Armed Forces have begun a number of searches in some houses where it is believed that some of these weapons were located. We have already found large amounts of weapons.

In addition, the FMLN launched an aggression and hid behind you, Salvadoran people. It used you as a shield, wanting to convey the idea that they have the support of the Salvadoran people and that the people here would rise up to support them. They have realized that this view is totally false. Far from supporting the FMLN, the Salvadoran people, Salvadoran brothers, supported the Armed Forces in the tremendous effort it has conducted to repel the FMLN aggression.

However, we must now consider a very important matter. It is impossible to carry out an aggression of this size without support from someone abroad. On this occasion, we are certain that this support came from Nicaraguan President Ortega and Cuban President Castro, but chiefly from Ortega who is trying to raise a smokescreen in the face of the real possibility that Mrs Violeta Chamorro may defeat him in the elections, and because the FMLN has always been the puppet of the international communist aggression in which Ortega and Castro participate. If this is not so, let us take a look at what has happened. During those times when you were suffering moments of anguish last week, you were able to see the large number of foreigners who were supporting the FMLN terrorists. We have also managed to collect evidence that the Ortega government trained FMLN fighters in the use of certain kinds of weaponry, specifically the grenade launchers.

What happened? In the past few weeks we began noticing what kind of weapons were being used. In the foiled attack on the presidential house, a subsequent attack on the Salvadoran Armed Forces' joint chiefs of staff, and lastly, an attack on the National Guard garrison particular kinds of weapons were being used. As a result of the savage action by FMLN, two little girls were killed. Moreover, let us recall and see the connection that exists with all the shipments that the Salvadoran Armed Forces have been stopping between Nicaraguan and El Salvador. One shipment was made prior to the visit we presidents made to Costa Rica. In that country, we criticized Ortega for continuing to send weapons and supporting the FMLN in an open violation of the Central American peace process.

What has happened lately? On 25 November, Salvadoran people, two light airplanes coming from Nicaragua were discovered. Their flight course indicates that they came from Nicaragua, especially the one where the weapons were found. As additional proof, we have a document showing that one light aircraft belongs to the Seta transportation company located in Nicaragua's Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport. It was bringing sophisticated equipment for the FMLN. In that aircraft accident, four people were killed: the pilot who was wearing civilian clothes and three other people were wearing military uniforms; I mean camouflage uniforms like the ones worn in many countries, and like the ones the Salvadoran Armed Force use. It is believed that two of those people died as a result of the accident. We also believe that another person killed himself because he had a weapon in his hand and a bullet wound in forehead. He killed himself because he saw himself implicated in this situation.

This aircraft, I repeat, was carrying very sophisticated armaments. It carried 24 Soviet-made surface-to-air-missiles, one 75-mm recoilless cannon, grenades for that cannon, and it also had documents and manuals explaining its usage.

We can no longer continue doing nothing in view of this genocidal, interventionist action, and more than anything, a traitorous action by Daniel Ortega. That is why we resolved on 25 November, Salvadoran people, to make the proper charges against Ortega and his government before the UN Security Council and the OAS Security Council.

Second, we will suspend relations, be they diplomatic, commercial, or of any sort with Nicaragua. We will withdraw our mission from Nicaragua.

Third, at the next presidential summit, El Salvador will not go to Nicaragua. Right now, it will ask the other three

democratic presidents of the area to transfer the site of that meeting to another fraternal Central American country. We will demand there, before the Central American countries that they truly honor the Esquipulas pact and condemn Daniel Ortega for supporting the FMLN.

We can appreciate, very frankly, what the FMLN is. They are nothing more than the puppets of the communist aggression. Mr Castro and Mr Ortega are resisting all of the changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union and in all of the countries behind the iron curtain which are attempting to democratize themselves and give their people liberty. They are the only two who seek to continue to remain in power through the rifle and by war.

Salvadoran people, we cannot permit our country, our small El Salvador, or our noble Salvadoran people to be the victims of that communist aggression which Daniel Ortega and Fidel Castro seek to launch.

In that sense, Salvadoran people, in view of this new situation, we want you to reflect on that artificial cease-fire which the FMLN launched a few days ago. What is the FMLN up to with that cease-fire? It made that proposal after it was removed from the city that it had attacked. The people were resuming their normal activities and everything was under the control of the Armed Forces in those areas. Why did they call for a cease-fire when they had already been defeated in the offensive by the Salvadoran people who had repudiated their terrorist actions? They had no real objective ahead, other than to continue to destroy, to assassinate, and to continue to generate terrorist actions here in our country.

Therefore, the Salvadoran Government cannot permit itself to fall into another trap of the FMLN. If they went to Mexico and Costa Rica with a sincere desire for peace, as they tried to make us believe; we realize today that those actions were just another farce. [sentence as heard] This aggression was not planned in 2 or 3 days. This aggression had been planned several months back. Knowing that they were going to attack the Salvadoran people, they had the gall to attend and make the entire world believe that they really wanted peace. Therefore, we cannot, I repeat Salvadoran people, fall into another trap of the FMLN. They have no right to demand territorial rights in our country when they are a band of terrorists and are puppets of Ortega and Castro. Let us see if the people who receive support, as they are, will owe Ortega and Castro favors. If they succeed, they will owe loyalty not to the Salvadoran people, but to communist dictators such as Daniel Ortega and Fidel Castro. That is why the government has estabIsihed a clear position.

We want peace badly and are convinced that you Salvadorans also want peace and view it as a major goal to be achieved. We also must be courageous and endure the FMLN aggression as we, particularly, you have in the past days.

We are willing to solve the Salvadoran conflict through a dialogue process. However, we can no longer trust liars and cynics who have taken advantage of the people's desire for peace and opportunities given to them in an attempt to simply gain ground and time to rearm themselves to attack, kill, and destroy the Salvadoran people.

This is why today we demand that the FMLN end all their hostilities. The verification team ONUCA [United Nations Observer Group in Central America] may come here if they want to, to ensure that the FMLN ends their hostilites and finds a way to incorporate itself to the Salvadoran political process. However, we will never again allow ourselves to fall into the trap set up by FMLN cynics who have deceived the Salvadoran people, because they are not looking after your interests, but those of the international communism that Ortega and Fidel Castro are sending our way.

Salvadoran people: We must ask you to trust your government and Armed Forces. It does not matter what Daniel Ortega plans to do or what weapons he sends them because the Armed Forces will be ready to repel any attack or any irrational action that the FMLN might launch.

You must rest assured and realize that we are waging a struggle for the sake of the Salvadoran people; to defend our country from aggressions, which regardless of their origin, should not hinder the freedom of the Salvadoran people.

We must be confident that the Salvadoran Armed Forces are a professional Armed Forces that have successfully resisted, repelled, and removed this aggression through a professionalism that must stand as an example all over the world today.

Although the FMLN has hidden behind you, as cowards do, the Armed Forces have gradually and carefully dealt a blow to them while safeguarding the Salvadoran people's interests. The only destructors here are the FMLN followers; the only terrorists here are FMLN followers. We cannot allow this to continue in our country.

Salvadoran people: I do not want to alarm you. I want us to gradually understand, as each piece of this puzzle falls into its place, what the FMLN really is: A puppet of international communism that is only seeking to subjugate the Salvadoran people, take away their freedom, and sink them into destitution, as Ortega has done to the Nicaraguan people.

Our Nicaraguan policy has at no time been against the Nicaraguan people; our policy is only against that antidemocratic dictator called Ortega who wants to spread destruction and death to other countries to satisfy his own goals of consolidating a totalitarian government in Nicaragua. We must be alert to all the upcoming information regarding the normalization of the situation in our country and rest assured that the Salvadoran Government will also help the people, who have in one way or another suffered from the FMLN aggression, with medicine, food, and especially, this is nearly finalized, aid to reconstruct those homes that were damaged by this savage and irrational FMLN action.

Salvadoran people: Thank you very much; God bless you all.

### Commentary Analyzes Rebel Offensive

*PA2711052589 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0024 GMT 27 Nov 89*

[Commentary: "Analysis of the First Strategic Achievements of our National Offensive Against Fascism"]

[Text] A few days after the start of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] offensive, the results are completely positive. First of all, we are seeing the total political defeat of the democracy and counterinsurgency plan because the Cristiani government has been unmasked as a fascist dictatorship.

The U.S. counterinsurgency model tried to legitimize, through an electoral process, a quote, democratic, unquote, government that would leave the growing popular insurgency in El Salvador with no reason to exist. That model has overwhelmingly failed because, instead of an even timidly democratic government, what has been installed is a regime that does not even tolerate the Christian Democratic Party, which it views as a great traitor to the fatherland. A regime has been established which does not permit the most minimal opportunities for the free expression of thought. It does not tolerate the existence of an objective and independent newscast, such as that of television Canal Doce. It is a regime that demands that the highest leaders of the church leave the country because it does not guarantee their security. It is a regime that issues totally undemocratic laws and closes all political opportunities. In short, it is a regime in a state of emergency. It is a fascist regime with all its components. That is the final result of the U.S. efforts to establish a counterinsurgent democratic regime in El Salvador. The little legitimacy that the Cristiani government at one point enjoyed was destroyed when it had to cover up and permit the assassination of six Jesuit priests to go unpunished, and when it indiscriminately bombed the more densely populated areas of the country.

A few days of the offensive have been enough to tear down the foundations of the erroneous U.S. policy in our country. The validity of that policy has begun to be seriously questioned in the United States.

A second great achievement of these first weeks of the offensive has been a radical change in the theaters of operation. We have placed the war in its final phase, in its phase of strategic definition. There has been an abrupt change in what had appeared to be an endless war and an unbreakable balance of forces. The transfer of the theaters of operation to the cities has resulted in a strategic siege of the cities, which are the weak spots of the political, economic, and social power. In turn, as we have previously pointed out, this has accelerated the political breakdown of the regime.

The enemy is left like that, hanging from a thread—a strategic thread that can break at any moment and result in a military setback for the army. The phenomenon that ensued after the masses joined the offensive in its early stages forced the enemy to indiscriminately use the Air Force to prevent a general uprising and to curtail the insurrection. Nevertheless, the effort to launch a nationwide offensive has been based on a large-scale peasant and suburban insurrection process. Our ranks were considerably increased to render the offensive effective, and this was possible thanks to the people's great interest in fighting in the cities and speeding up the outcome of the war. The people also joined our ranks during the fighting that occurred in the cities.

Furthermore, the germ of a new social explosion has been created by the government itself, with its indiscriminate bombings and repression. Even though some people may blame the FMLN for the Army's brutal reaction, few can feel any sympathy for those who have bombed them. This has created a social situation that guarantees the continuity of the FMLN's offensive until victory is achieved. All the people displaced by the bombings are dissatisfied people who will join the struggle sooner or later.

We remember the phenomenon of the displaced people and refugees caused by the bombings in the Salvadoran countryside. The brutal attitude of the Army and Air Force has legitimized the armed struggle. The other party, meaning the enemy, had to grab all the resources of a conventional war: airplanes, helicopters, and heavy artillery. This legitimizes the people's armed struggle and self-defense.

A third great achievement of the national and strategic effort against fascism has been the liberation of large zones of the national territory. A new, emerging power now controls eight departments of the country. The Army is spread thin, and it had to abandon the zones where it cannot keep its men—compromised as it is in the strategic defense of the cities. This puts the Army throughout the national territory in a situation resembling a cloth with many holes, stretched to the limit and threatening to rip at any point. The tear can occur when least expected. Large groups of people are now in those liberated territories, engaged in a reconstruction effort and organizing a rear guard for the march on the cities.

There is a fourth element to consider: One of the first and most important achievements is the fact that there is now a better balance for negotiations. All of the government's demands and proposals at the negotiation table are completely null and void. The pretense of demanding the FMLN's surrender is untimely given such a show of strength. No one in the world would now be willing to bet on that position.

There is no longer room for the idea of dialogue without negotiation. Now we must negotiate in earnest. That demand has been made by several governments and international fora, and even by some influential sectors in the United States. Yet Cristiani has opposed this universal current. Cristiani's tactical, propagandistic,

and delaying moves around the negotiations table will no longer have a chance to succeed. On the other hand, it will now be an indispensable condition that dialogue and negotiation be expanded and that the real decision-makers be the ones who sit at the negotiating table.

Finally, following the offensive launched by the FMLN, the analysts, especially in the United States, have admitted that there is a need to carry out an in-depth study of the value of the U.S. Government's policy toward El Salvador. The debate on the conditioning, and even the total suspension, of military aid to the Salvadoran Army is very intense, and it has already shaken the foundations of bipartisanship regarding U.S. support for the Cristiani government. You will recall that the debate has not continued because the U.S. Congress has declared a recess; however, it will soon become the center of the U.S. Congress' debates.

In summary, we could say that the enemy has lost ground and legitimacy, and the basis for its support, the U.S. aid, is being seriously threatened. In addition, the Army has been reduced to the strategic defense of an important center, the capital city. Therefore, it is only logical to say that today we saw a very worried, even desperate, Cristiani. Cristiani's speech on the radio and television network shows an attempt to retouch the picture. Cristiani tried to lower the level of the water that has reached his neck by diverting the world's attention from the bombings and the deaths of the Jesuit priests to Nicaragua. In this desperate effort, all that Cristiani has done is to take the war to other and more dangerous levels. He is attempting to regionalize the war, and this will undoubtedly isolate him even more from the world.

The outcome of this situation depends on all these factors that can accelerate the decomposition of fascism in the country. However, they depend mostly on the vigor and strength that all the Salvadoran people place on this ongoing and irreversible struggle.

## Rebel Radio Criticizes U.S. Adviser Presence

*PA2411131389 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1248 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Whenever we have made any peace proposal, the Cristiani government answers by saying it's impossible to achieve peace and that our proposals are not feasible because we must respect the constitution. That is what ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] always says. Well, we would like to ask [U.S. Ambassador] William Walker—who has said in the United States that the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] peace proposals are not feasible because they violate the Salvadoran Constitution—if the constitution does not prohibit foreign troops from coming to our country without the government's approval? We would like to ask the Cristiani government and the Legislative Assembly why U.S. Army special forces came to El Salvador, as President Bush himself announced? We saw these special forces in the streets of San Salvador, violating the Constitution that you people claim to defend.

We want to ask the patriotic officials: Why are there three armies right now in this country? There is the FMLN army, the La Tandona [reference to 1966 graduating class of the Capt Gen Gerardo Barrios Military Academy] army, and President Bush's army. So, what is the answer? Whenever we propose a political solution to the conflict, we are told it is impossible because it violates the Constitution. However, President Bush violated the Constitution that the government and the Legislative Assembly claim to defend when he sent a foreign military force to this country. He also violated the sovereignty of this nation. Therefore, gentlemen of ARENA and of the high command, this love for the constitution and the laws that you claim to have is false.

We want to ask Colonel Ponce: Why is there a foreign military force in our country right now? Doesn't the Constitution that your Armed Forces claim to respect prohibit it? In other words, when the nation wants a political solution for the sake of peace, you people say it is impossible because we must respect the constitution. However, when President Bush arrogantly announces in his presidential plane that his forces have carried out operations in a San Salvador hotel, then the Constitution is worth nothing.

We want to appeal to the Armed Forces officers to think about this situation. There are officers being killed on the battlefields. For example, an officer from the Morazan Battalion died in Altos de la Cueva in San Miguel; lieutenants have been killed in San Salvador; dozens of lieutenants have been wounded or killed in the last 10 days. Officers, you know about this. So we want to call on the lieutenants, the captains, the patriotic officers, to think about this situation. You are being told you are defending the Constitution. What Constitution? After all, a herd of gringo Rambos is here; and with their Yankee boots, they have trampled on the Constitution. So officers, what are you defending? What do you think about this? This situation is unacceptable for any Salvadoran patriot. Officers, we know you are listening to us in the garrisons to find out what is happening, because the government network is hiding this information from you. You must think over this situation, officers. You are shedding blood, losing arms and legs in the battlefields, sacrificing your lives, seeing how the capital city is being destroyed by the bombings, and you are told this is being done to defend the constitution. However, Mr Bush decided to send a herd of Rambos who are good for nothing. After all, they did nothing, except cover their faces like common criminals. So, officers, what are you fighting for? What is at stake here? Is it communism, or this or that? Is it because Msgr Romero was a communist and therefore murdered? Was it because the Jesuits were communists and therefore murdered? Now it is said that the Christian Democratic Party members are communists. Others say that the journalists, the teachers are communists; everyone is a communist. Is this a nation of

communists? What is this? We must start to think about this situation at this critical hour for the nation.

The officers and everyone else in the army must think this over. They cannot continue closing their eyes to the bombings, to the thousands of people who have left the poor neighborhoods of San Salvador, to the mothers who appear crying on television. It is good that the network presents these pictures of people crying, manipulating their emotions. Those tears were shed over 50 years of oppression and misery, and over the bombings that have destroyed Zacamil neighborhood. Officers, the bombs have caused all that sorrow and the destruction of 500 houses in Zacamil.

As we were saying, officers, you must ask yourselves: Who are you dying for? For Colonel Ponce's mansions in Miami? For General Bustillo's mansions? Why are the Armed Forces members dying here? Why are the lieutenants, the capitains dying, while the members of the Armed Forces hierarchy are confortably sitting in their air-conditioned offices being guarded while they are at ease, but not really at ease as combat is taking place just a few blocks from their office.

Officers, lieutenants, captains, this is the appeal the FMLN wants make to you today, at a time when the future of the fatherland is at stake? You must think this over, you must make a decision, and you must do this soon. History is moving fast, and the time is ripe. So when you are told that you are defending the Constitution, think about what we are telling you. If you are defending the Constitution, think about what we are saying. If we are defending the Constitution here, why is this Constitution being violated by those Rambos sent by President Bush to El Salvador? You all know this little group of Rambos is good for nothing, as they are cowards. They did not want to leave the Sheraton Hotel, because the guerrillas were there. They are cowards, just like their system. They are tinhorn Rambos, who are absolutely no good.

As we said yesterday, if those men who left the Sheraton like common criminals covering their faces from the international press are the ones who are training the Armed Forces, we can understand better why the FMLN is defeating the tactics taught by them. They are no good, because they do not understand our people, they underestimate our people. Officers, you know those U.S. advisers underestimate you, they look down on you, as little indians, as donkeys. You know how they think of you. You kow they mock the Salvadoran officers. Officers, you know very well how these U.S. advisers treat our soldiers. They are haughty, arrogant, and cowards. You saw them at the Sheraton Hotel, pissing in their pants, they did not want to leave the hotel. A commission went there, the Red Cross went there, but they did not want to leave, because they were not sure of themselves during the peace, simply because they are cowards.

We want the CIN [National Information Center], that fascist network that is silencing our people, to present the films of the advisors leaving the hotel. We challenge the network to present those films of the advisors leaving the Sheraton, with their faces covered as if they were car thieves. That is the way the U.S. advisers—the Rambos, the supermen—left the Sheraton. These Rambos are not going to save anyone, as they cannot even save themselves.

## Further on Cristiani 23 November News Conference

*PA2411222489 San Salvador TCS Television in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Report on Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani's news conference in San Salvador on 23 November; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The statement issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, General Command was not intended for the Republic's government, asserted President Alfredo Cristiani. The president held a news conference yesterday afternoon, on 23 November, and referred to the proposal issued by the FMLN, the main point of which is negotiations with the Armed Forces. President Cristiani said that the rebels' proposal is not serious, because the Armed Forces are an integral part of the government and consequently constitute a government institution.

[Cristiani] "The FMLN's invitation to the Armed Forces High Command to participate in negotiations with them is not being taken into consideration, because political and procedural issues are decided by the government of the Republic, and the Armed Forces of El Salvador are part of the government. We believe that the proposal is not serious. First of all, they claim that there are two Armed Forces in our country, and that is totally unrealistic. El Salvador has only one."

The president also said that the FMLN is trying to pretend that it holds some territory, when, in actuality, the Salvadoran Armed Forces control all areas of the capital. Referring to the continuity of the dialogue process, he said that the government is willing to renew the talks.

[Cristiani] "It is the same dialogue process that the FMLN has tried to play with for publicity and tactical purposes. Everyone has clearly ascertained by now that their participation in the talks in Mexico and Costa Rica was only a mockery, because the offensive against the Salvadoran people had already been planned.

"As I have said on several occasions, we advocate the renewal of the dialogue process that the government has proposed since 1 June, but we cannot let the FMLN continue to use the process—most of all the Salvadoran people's hopes for peace—for publicity or tactical purposes. If we renew the dialogue process, the FMLN must prove the seriousness of its intentions and end its hostilities in El Salvador."

At the same time as President Cristiani's statement, Salvadoran Air Force units bombed the base of San Salvador volcano, provoking some nervousness among the participants.

### Cristiani Discusses FMLN Cease-Fire Proposal

*PA2411213189 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Statement by President Alfredo Cristiani during news conference on 23 November, intercepted in progress—recorded]

[Text] ...First of all, we must say that we do not feel that this FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] statement was directed at the government, as at no time did it address the government.

In the second place, I must say that the call made to the Salvadoran Armed Forces High Command to enter into negotiations with them cannot be considered either, because, within the political field, that process must be conducted by the government of the Republic, of which the Salvadoran Armed Forces are a part.

Regarding talks leading to the cessation of hostilities and signing a cease-fire agreement, we believe that this should be the first and only topic to be discussed at the beginning. As long as no agreement is reached on that subject, I believe that no Salvadoran will trust the FMLN, but instead will feel that it continues to use the process to mount another attack like the one they recently carried out. Neither the Armed Forces nor the government can permit that.

The FMLN probably wants to discuss something similar to a cease-fire in an attempt to salvage something from the defeat it has suffered in its military offensive, as they called it on 11 November. They might now try to gain territoriality, which they do not have. You are the best witnesses of that, and you know that the capital city is controlled by the Salvadoran Armed Forces. [end recording]

### Government Still Willing To Talk With FMLN

*PA2411214489 San Salvador TCS Television in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Report by Violeta Polanco—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] To show that the government is abiding by the agreements reached during the meetings with the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] held in Mexico and Costa Rica, the members of the Dialogue Commission traveled to Caracas, Venezuela, on 20 and 21 November. During those meetings it was agreed that neither party involved could unilaterally withdraw from the negotiations. Government representative Oscar Santamaria said that, during the trip to Venezuela, the delegation met with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and other Venezuelan government officials to explain to them the situation in El Salvador since the counteroffensive was launched by the rebel front. Santamaria also said that the Salvadoran Government is willing to continue with the dialogue process.

[Santamaria, in progress] "...with the purpose of meeting with the Venezuelan president and other government officials to explain the Salvadoran situation at this time and to reiterate the government's willingness to carry on with the dialogue process to find an end to the Salvadoran conflict and achieve the peace that all the Salvadoran people desire.

During our meeting with the president, we told him that we were determined to continue the dialogue and find, through the path of reason, a solution to the Salvadoran conflict."

Santamaria also said that the Venezuelan president is willing to offer his good offices to make the two parties realize their need to continue the talks that began in Mexico. He feels that this is the only feasible solution to the conflict, which has only resulted in death and destruction among the low-income sectors.

[Santamaria] "President Perez is definitely aware of the fact that the continuation of the war, or conflict, in the region also represents a threat to the rest of the countries on the continent, and that in this day and age, in the 20th Century—the 1980's and 1990's—the solution to a country's problems cannot be found by using violence."

When asked whether the delegation is willing to return to Caracas at any time to resume the talks, Santamaria said that they would be willing as long as both parties agree to cease all hostilities.

[Santamaria] "However, the Salvadoran Government wishes to be very clear regarding this matter. The Salvadoran Government is willing to attend another dialogue meeting as long as the two parties agree to sign an accord to stop all hostilities. What we have viewed as an FMLN final offensive launched on 11 November—as a matter of fact, an offensive that has failed because militarily speaking the FMLN has been defeated..." [sentence not completed]

It is expected that, following the meeting the FMLN representatives will hold with President Perez, positions will become more flexible and the talks will continue. Santamaria added that the talks with the FMLN must be direct talks, without intermediaries, and in the presence of witnesses.

### Attorney General on Testimony in Priests' Murder

*PA2511045489 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2210 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Attorney General Mauricio Colorado, investigating the murder of the six Jesuits in El Salvador, said today that the declarations made so far, among them those made by Lucia Barrera Cerna, one of the main witnesses, "are not conclusive, nor have they shed any light" on the identity of the killers."

The Jesuits, five Spaniards and one Salvadoran, were murdered 9 days ago by a group of men wearing military uniforms during a "curfew" decreed by the government as a result of the rebel offensive that began on 11 November.

Lucia Barrera, who testified before Colorado, a government commission investigating the murders, and several diplomats, among them Spanish Ambassador Francisco Cadiz, said that the murderers numbered between 30 and 40 unidentified men wearing military uniforms. Colorado said in a news conference that "there are several witnesses, none of who has shed much light on the case. Their declarations are not conclusive regarding this sad and regrettable event." He stressed "that it would be rash to say that the Salvadoran Army did it."

According to Colorado, neither FBI agents from the United States, nor Scotland Yard agents from Great Britain, nor the Spanish Government's delegates—as requested by Salvdoran President Alfredo Cristiani when he promised to investigate the case exhaustively—have arrived in El Salvador.

He said that the court will subpoena Maria Julia Hernandez, director of the San Salvadoran Archbishopric's Legal Aid Office, "to declare what she knows, who told her what, and to say if she was at the scene."

The Archbishopric's Legal Aid Office, a humanitarian organization, has promised to conduct an investigation jointly with the Jesuits.

The attorney general said that "we are investigating all clues," when asked by reporters if he would interrogate the soldiers who were patrolling the university area where the murders took place on 16 November.

Meanwhile, Jose Maria Tojeira, Jesuit superior in Central America, said that the main witness to the murders is "safe and sound" abroad, possibly in the United States.

According to Tojeira, the witness, who was interrogated repeatedly, was kept under strict security. He stressed that she left for an unknown destination and that she "is at ease because she has told the truth."

Jesuit Superior Tojeira and Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, have asserted that there is a strong belief that the murderers of the Jesuits were either members of the Armed Forces or persons closely linked to them.

When asked about this belief, the attorney general replied, "I do not have that information. However, it would be rash to say that the Army did it."

### Col Ponce Reports on Tactics, Casualties

*PA2511190389 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 24 Nov 89 p 6*

[Quotation marks as published ]

[Text] "The FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] used Tupac Amaru, Vietnamese, Sandinist, and other guerrilla warfare offensive tactics in its offensive," Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, stated on 23 November. He reported that the FMLN offensive resulted in 1,484 guerrillas and 284 soldiers killed. The officer said that guerrillas were engaged in a tactical-type dialogue by attending the meetings with the government, while preparing for the offensive. Among the weapons seized, we found rusted weapons and ammunition, indicating they had been buried for a long time. We also found documents and medicines with old expiration dates."

He said that the Armed Forces learned on 9 November about the offensive launched by the FMLN on 11 November, but it was too late to act. That is why the Armed Forces acted with caution when it began, because the FMLN wanted a far-reaching reaction, something which would have entailed extensive harm to civilians, and so the guerrillas' intentions failed.

The Tupac Amaru tactic employed consisted of digging large ditches, and so the guerrillas forced the people to dig them, Col Ponce said.

Regarding the bombings heard east of the capital during the news conference, Col Ponce said it was a operation to pursue "a group of terrorists who had been located in the Los Castillos, San Francisco, and El Progreso Cantons. However, only the first canton was shelled, because it had been evacuated—not the case in the other two cantons.

### Update on Casualties in Recent Fighting

*PA2611022689 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0128 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] According to reports we have received, the tragic casualty toll following the indiscriminate attacks carried out by the terrorists against the civilian population is 1,287 people killed and 1,334 wounded. These figures coincide with the ones kept by the U.S. Department of State.

The reports add that, according to estimates made since the day the attacks began up until now, 1,050 guerrillas and 237 Army soldiers have been killed and 770 guerrillas and 564 soldiers wounded.

In addition to the casualties resulting from the clashes, many civilians have been killed and wounded and the number could reach some 1,500 more. The report adds that other criminal incidents have taken place, such as the assassination of the Jesuit priests from the Jose Simeon Canas University. There are also cases of common crimes being committed by people who take advantage of the situation.

### New Curfew Hours in San Salvador, Other Areas

*PA2411184489 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1818 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Your attention please, Salvadoran people: The National Information Center, CIN, announces changes in the curfew hours:

In San Salvador, San Miguel and La Paz Departments, the curfew will be from 1800 to 0500. We repeat, the curfew will be from 1800 to 0500 in San Salvador, San Miguel, and La Paz Departments.

In the rest of the country, the curfew will be from 1900 to 0500.

### Arms Reportedly Found at Home of U.S. Citizen

*PA2611195489 San Salvador Domestic Service Network in Spanish 1852 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] The Salvadoran Army has found an arsenal at the home of a U.S. citizen in San San Salvador. The Army's special forces and accredited U.S. representatives have searched the home of U.S. citizen (Jeanny Casolo), in the Miralvalle neighborhood, northwest of San Salvador. Found during the search were: 40,000 cartridges for AK-47 rifles, 40,000 cartridges for M-16 rifles, 600 cartridges for G-3 rifles, 405 detonating caps for explosives, 105-feet of slow burning fuse, 16 [word indistinct] for AK-47 rifles and cartridge clips for this rifle.

In addition, documents in Russian were found. It is worth noting that this is the same person who is in charge of bringing groups of people from the United States, including U.S. Senators, aides, and church representatives into the country. Ms (Casolo) also arranged safe-conduct travel through the Salvadoran Armed Forces' joint General Staff on behalf of the groups that she brought in ensuring their visits with displaced people throughout the country.

### Foreigners Linked to FMLN To Be Deported

*PA2511150389 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1327 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Foreigners linked to terrorists will be deported. Immigration General Director Colonel Maximiliano Leiva has said that foreigners arrested for their ties to FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] terrorist groups have been turned over to their respective consular representatives. He reported the arrests were made by the Treasury Police and other security elements courageously fighting the FMLN murderous communists, who want to install a Marxist-Leninist government. However, these rebels will not have their way. These individuals will be deported to their places of origin.

Col Leiva also noted that 1,100 Salvadoran refugees returned recently from Colomoncagua, Honduras, without going through legal immigration procedures. Arriving with the men and women were children—ranging in age from 12 to 13, though some were less than 7. Col Leiva stated that the refugees brought in medical supplies, and their plan is to help the terrorist criminals in their aggression against the Salvadoran people.

### FMLN Communique Notes Policy on U.S. Citizens

*PA2611133089 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1254 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Communique issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN—date not given]

[Text] In view of the intensification of the country's armed conflict and the Armed Forces' attitude, the FMLN reports the following:

1. That the government, far from suspending, has intensified bombings and artillery attacks. It is now even using 105-mm OBUS howitzers in densely populated areas. We are informing the national and international community that such bombings have yielded thousands of refugees and destroyed thousands of homes belonging to humble families in San Salvador, San Miguel, Usulutan, and Zacatecoluca. In rejecting a cease-fire, the government has turned its back on the international community.

2. That in view of the rumors that the FMLN is planning to attack U.S. citizens, we reaffirm a policy, which we have previously stated, of not attacking U.S. personnel and installations. That policy was evident during the Sheraton Hotel incident in which, although our forces enjoyed an advantage over the Green Berets trapped in that hotel, and despite the prevailing tension, they rigorously adhered to that policy with discipline.

3. The FMLN does not advocate capturing prisoners or carrying out indiscriminate armed actions.

4. We also alert the entire nation and international community about the generalized repression being unleashed by the ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] government. That party, by taking advantage of the state of siege and the martial law, has hastily approved the antiterrorist law as an instrument to institutionalize terror. This law seeks to eliminate the political opportunities that our people have achieved, all forms of opposition, and to consolidate a fascist regime. This has been the historic project of Roberto D'Aubuisson and La Tandona [reference to the 1966 graduating class of the Captain Gerardo Barrios Military Academy] who now controls the entire military leadership.

[Signed] FMLN General Command

Commanders Francisco Jovel, Salvador Sanchez Ceren, Jorge Shafik Handal, Eduardo Sancho, and Joaquin Villalobos.

### Christian Democrats Deny Ties With FMLN

*PA2411202689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1850 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Answering charges raised by officials of the ruling rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) of El Salvador today rejected having any ties with the Salvadoran guerrillas.

"We have nothing to do with the strategy and objectives of the guerrrillas, and it is absurd to say that we want to form a government with them," said a communique released today by the PDC, the main opposition party.

PDC leader Gerardo Lechevalier told ACAN-EFE that "the ARENA government has betrayed the fatherland by punishing the democratic opposition and by issuing threats and measures through the government's information network that strongly violate everything that a democratic system stands for, replacing it with a hateful and fascist-style dictatorship."

The PDC, which was in power until 1 June, said that charges raised by ARENA officials "in the recent past have led to criminal actions."

The Christian Democrats warned that "we hold those who have made such charges responsible for whatever may happen to our party leaders and members."

The ARENA leaders have also accused members of the leftist parties grouped in the Democratic Convergence [CD], charging them with "conniving with the guerrillas and with being accomplices in the massacre committed by the FMLN (Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front)."

Guillermo Ungo, a social democratic leader and the top CD leader, blamed the government for any attacks against leftist leaders.

Several ARENA leaders have claimed that the PDC and the CD knew about the FMLN military offensive that began on 11 November, which has left over 1,000 dead.

### Assembly Passes Amendments on Terrorism

*PA2411223889 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Nov 89 p 3*

[Text] The Legislative Assembly amended the penal and procedural penal codes to increase penalties for terrorism on 23 November. Also, the assembly unanimously condemned the subversive aggression against the Salvadoran people.

According to the general amendments, which were approved by 45 votes, those who terrorize, threaten people's lives or health, or damage transportation vehicles will be sentenced to between 10 and 20 years.

This same punishment will be applied to those who pollute the water, impede transportation, participate in bloodless or violent occupation of embassies and public or private buildings, and attack military garrisons.

If someone is killed during the occupation of a building, those responsible will be jailed for between 25 and 30 years, according to the amendments approved. The Christian Democratic Party's [PDC] parliamentarian group abstained, arguing that they had not studied the amendment draft. Deputy Raul Somoza Alfaro showed a document in which the PDC reported its position on the matter on 14 July.

In addition, those who, in support of terrorism, manufacture, store, or handle war materiel or collaborate with terrorists by informing on people to aid the terrorists will be sentenced to between 5 and 10 years.

Regarding the justification of terrorist actions, the amendments stipulate that all those who publicly announce their approval of or praise terrorism will be sentenced to between 3 and 6 years. Those who attempt to commit terrorist acts and who make preparations to perpetrate these acts will get between 3 and 8 years.

Furthermore, those who intimidate the public by firing arms or hurling explosive devices, those who paint walls with subversive propaganda, and those who participate in demonstrations with masks will be punished with between 3 and 5 years.

The amendments, intended to protect the democratic system, also raise the maximum penalty to 35 years. This penalty had been 30 years.

In the same plenary session, before these amendments were approved, and as the result of a motion introduced by Assembly Vice President Roberto Angulo, the assembly approved a resolution strongly condemning the terrorist aggression of the past few days against the people.

Parliamentarians of the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] and the Authentic Christian Movement [MAC] agreed that true national unity is urgently needed to protect the democratic system, which the terrorists attempt to destroy.

The resolution will be sent to other parliaments around the world. Possibly on 27 November, a commission of deputies will visit the congresses of the Central American countries, except for Nicaragua, to explain the terrorists' aggression.

The members from the National Conciliation Party [PCN] were absent from the session, which started at 1300 with 49 deputies in attendance.

### Bishop Asks Government for More Media Freedom

*PA2611225689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1715 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—San Salvador Auxiliary Bishop Gregorio Rosa Chavez asked the government today to permit "free, objective, and independent" news and to "open political opportunities" so that the country's social forces can freely express themselves.

Rosa Chavez said that in the wake of the guerrilla offensive, which began on 11 November, there persists "a tense and worrisome calm, which could be the prelude to new armed actions."

He said there is no access to "trustworthy news" in view of the suspension of individual rights by the government

on 12 November, 1 day after the beginning of the military offensive of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

The bishop criticized the so-called "antiterrorist law," which was approved by the legislative assembly this week, and which, according to Rosa Chavez, "is the prelude to the gradual closing off of political opportunities in a democracy."

The "antiterrorist law," as the Salvadoran opposition call a number of reforms to the penal code and the penal procedural code, seeks, according to official sources, to update laws on terrorism.

However, the opposition maintains that this new law is aimed at "restricting fundamental guarantees in a democratic society, such as freedom of expression."

Rosa Chavez believes the government should permit free expression of thought and leave open opportunities for the various social groups to express themselves as soon as possible, and that it should also set aside its warlike attitude.

After officiating Sunday services, the bishop said the church is undertaking "multiple" efforts to achieve an immediate cease-fire in the country and to bring about the resumption of dialogue and negotiation to put an end to the war that in the last decade has claimed more than 70,000 lives.

He said there is "intense activity in the international community to achieve an immediate cease-fire and to get the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas to sit down to negotiate the end of the war." However, he said that for the time being "one cannot speak of tangible results."

"The dialogue is not closed, but formulas for the government and the FMLN to negotiate have not been found," Rosa Chavez said. He replaced Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas in delivering today's homily.

The prelate said "the time of hope" in El Salvador has arrived because "the big battles have ended," but he added that "there is uncertainty" because the apparent calm can be a prelude to new military actions.

Rosa Chavez said there is also "uncertainty" among the population because the "accusations" against the opposition have already begun and they could lead "to flagrant injustices."

### Venceremos Reports UNTS Leader Rojas Alive

*PA2511154589 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1259 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The National Union of Salvadoran Workers [UNTS] hosted a news conference on 24 November announcing that UNTS leader Guillermo Rojas is alive. Inasmuch as the national government's radio station had reported that Guillermo Rojas had been killed in combat, another UNTS leader—Julio Portillo—explained that no member of that organization has participated in any military action. Portillo told the press that the UNTS continues struggling for its economic and political demands, and that Rojas is alive and well.

As the public knows, the government's radio station is spreading disinformation. It had announced that Rojas had been killed, and even went as far as describing how he fell in combat. This shows the true purpose of the disinformation network. Even Colonel Elena Fuentes and Defense Minister General Larios had announced to the nation that Guillermo Rojas was dead. The defense minister announced Guillermo Rojas was dead; the disinformation network announced Guillermo Rojas had been killed in combat. That is absolutely false.

The UNTS has announced in a news conference that Guillermo Rojas is alive. Now, why did the defense minister take it for granted that Guillermo Rojas was dead? Why did the government network take it for granted that Guillermo Rojas was dead?

We recall that in a recent interview, a member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front General Command told us the U.S. Embassy was involved in a plan that would be implemented when the stability of the regime and of La Tandona [reference to the 1966 graduating class of the Capt Gen Gerardo Barrios Military Academy] was at stake. The plan consisted of beheading the entire opposition, all sectors of the country, the church, the university, the cooperatives—in other words, the entire opposition.

There was an attempt to comply with that plan on the night of 16 November, when the Jesuit priests were murdered and all offices of humanitarian organizations, political parties, and people's groups were raided and searched. Thanks to the fact that most of their leaders took precautions and sought safe refuge, a greater genocide did not take place. The Jesuit priests were victims of that coldly calculated plan. The bombings against the civilian population were also coldly calculated. In other words, the defense minister announced a death they had planned.

On announcing Guillermo Rojas' death, the defense minister was disclosing there was a plan. However, the plan did not work out. They thought that since Radio Cuscatlan and DIARIO DE HOY—the newspaper of the death squads—had singled out these leaders, they had achieved their purposes.

Now the UNTS has announced: Guillermo Rojas is alive. The government network lies. The defense minister is a liar and and an assassin, because he took it for granted that someone they wanted to murder was dead.

### Violence Causes Passport Demand To Jump Sharply

*PA2511031289 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2225 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Immigration Director Colonel Maximiliano Leiva

reported today that the demand for passports by Salvadorans wishing to leave because of the climate of violence has increased 700 percent over the past few days.

Leiva said that, on the average, 2,000 to 2,500 persons a day have applied for passports in the week since the beginning of the guerrilla offensive on 11 November.

Approximately 1,300 persons have died and 1,400 have been wounded in the bloody fighting in El Salvador's main cities during the guerrilla offensive, which has been the most important in the 10-year war.

The armed confrontations have displaced approximately 70,000 people, particularly in the districts of Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo, Ciudad Delgado, Zacamil, Soyapango, and San Jacinto, and in the country's north and south.

According to various sources, some 30,000 homes located in the densely populated working class neighborhoods were destroyed during the fighting between guerrillas and government troops, and by Salvadoran Air Force raids.

Leiva noted that before the rebel offensive the demand for passports was 400 a day.

Several dozen foreigners residing here, including approximately 20 Spaniards, have left the country for "security reasons." In the meantime, the U. S. Government has recommended that its citizens not travel to El Salvador.

Hundreds of Salvadorans are standing in line in front of the building of the International Committee for Migrations to apply to leave for Australia, Sweden, and Canada under the programs of that organization, which makes arrangements for the departure of persons who feel their security is threatened.

## Guatemala

### Cerezo Justifies Recent Price Increases

*PA2511222489 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 20 Nov 89 p 6*

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Nov—Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo justified the increases caused by refloating the quetzal against the U.S. dollar and asked citizens for their understanding in a message to the nation broadcast on radio and television on 19 November.

The president began his message by saying that "surely you are concerned over the economic measures we have adopted recently," and then explained why our economy is better compared with the economies of other Latin American countries. However, he admitted, "we have had problems with our image abroad," referring to human rights violations.

Cerezo also voiced his satisfaction because the OAS unanimously approved his proposal to hold a hemispheric summit meeting next year.

"The cost of living has gone up, I admit it," he said further on in his message. "We said we kept the inflation rate at 10.5 percent, but that means we increased the cost of living. We are paying more and prices continue to go up, so people tell me: 'You should put businessmen in jail.' I tell them: 'That will not necessarily work.' But anyway, prices continue to go up."

He said that in Guatemala all is not well, but when compared to other Central American countries "where many are dying, countries where there cannot be economic activity, where truly unthinkable devaluations have been made, and where poverty is a sign of the times." [sentence as published]

In another part of his speech, Cerezo said electricity rates should have been raised 5 years ago, but were not, "and so 70 out of every 100 Guatemalans living in the interior do not have this service, and there are blackouts all the time. The price of gasoline did not go up, for example, so the government had to pay more for this product, and we could not repair roads, build schools, provide education, or improve hospitals."

After expressing his views on the current situation, the president concluded: "Guatemalans, we can move the nation forward if we trust in Guatemala, its government, and ourselves, and if we work together. If we are businessmen, let us not raise prices more than necessary; if we are employers, let us pay better wages; if we are workers, let us work more efficiently."

### Bishop Criticizes 'Imprudent' Military Action

*PA2511032989 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1950 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)— The Guatemalan Catholic Church stated today that this country's army has "[words indistinct] northwestern Guatemala," an action that it described as "imprudent and untimely."

During a news conference Bishop Rodolfo Quezada Toruno, president of Guatemala's Bishops Conference, said that an Army officer and several soldiers have been interrogating clergymen at parish churches in that town.

"A questionnaire handed to the priests asks them to state their arrival date at their respective churches, the number of parishioners who attend services, and whether such parishioners have been absent," Quezada added. The questionnaire also asks how many weddings, christenings, and weekend masses are conducted and about people who help the parish churches and those who oppose them.

"Finally, they are asked to give their opinion about the military institution," the source pointed out.

Quezada said that this action is an "imprudent and untimely" initiative because it creates mutual distrust between the Armed Forces and the Catholic Church.

### PSD, Dissident DCG Faction Form Alliance

*PA2511125289 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 89*

[Text] The Democratic Socialist Party [PSD] and a faction of the ruling Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] have formed an alliance, the two political groups announced during a news conference on 15 November at the PSD headquarters.

The top leaders of these political groups—PSD Secretary General Mario Solorzano Martinez and the so-called DCG patriarch—announced their determination to fight untiringly to give the Guatemalan people a government committed to the majority groups. The so-called patriarch is fighting against DCG Secretary General Alfonso Cabrera for the presidential nomination of the ruling party.

Dr Mario Solorzano Martinez reported that his party is in contact with all the political organizations of the democratic left, with whom he expects to form a great people's front that will represent the democratic left of Guatemala. The governing platform of this front, which will allow the resolution of the serious social problems afflicting the country and the adoption of measures that will take into consideration the needs of the people, must first be accepted by the parties that have joined with the PSD.

### PR Leader Rejects Lucas as Party Candidate

*PA2411194189 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Text] Carlos Enrique Chavarria Perez, secretary general of the Guatemalan Revolutionary Party [PR], has rejected statements by former Guatemalan Army Chief of Staff Manuel Benedicto Lucas Garcia. Lucas said that he would again become a PR presidential candidate and that he would compete against Fernando Andrade for the PR's presidential nomination.

Chavarria Perez said the following regarding the statements made by Lucas Garcia on Sunday, 12 November:

[Begin Chavarria Perez recording] We do not attach any importance to what Manuel Benedicto Lucas Garcia said. The PR has reached a sufficiently mature stage and there is no longer a reason for lies to the party's rank and file. The rank and file, in fact, can no longer be deceived.

We are not attributing any importance to those statements, because the truth is that before the PR convention on 9 July, Lucas even dared to say that if the convention was held in the backyard of Andrade's house, he would still win the nomination.

The truth is that we laugh at those statements; with all our respect, we laugh at those statements. Our presidential candidate is Fernando Andrade Diaz Duran, who was nominated by the PR national convention held on 9 July at the [name indistinct] park. [end recording]

### Rios Montt on Presidential Candidacy Plans

*PA2411194289 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 89*

[Text] Guatemalan General Jose Efrain Rios Montt has described the afternoon he spent at the Constitutional Court on 16 November as very pleasant. Rios Montt made that statement after being informed of the opinion expressed by that high court, presided over by Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre. Rios Montt added that since the court's opinion is not a ruling, it is unimportant. We will go to the International Court of Justice at The Hague to solve the conflict. Former head of state Rios Montt said: Rios Montt will reach power with your vote and those of my brothers.

Although he tried to appear calm while waiting for the statement of the court, which was unfavorable to him, because it imposes limitations for his participation as presidential candidate, Jose Efrain Rios Montt said that in 1990 we will know whether he is the Guatemalan president.

Pointing to the journalists, Rios Montt said: With your vote and that of the separate brothers [Christian churches other than the Catholic Church], I will succeed in becoming president.

Finally, Rios Montt added: If I cannot run for the Presidency, I will present my wife as an alternative and she could run in alliance with PAN [Plan for National Advancement] and have Mayor Alvaro Arzu as her running mate.

The court, however, is clear in that case, and it states that only the wives of presidents and former heads of state have limitations [on running as presidential candidates].

## Honduras

### Official Threatens To Postpone Elections

*PA2411164489 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] The president of the National Congress has again threatened to postpone the elections. Carlos Montoya stated that it is not certain why the National Electoral Tribunal [TNE] is being so slow about implementing the agreements signed by National Party of Honduras presidential candidate Rafael Leonardo Callejas and Liberal Party of Honduras presidential candidate Carlos Roberto Flores. Our reporter, Javier Mendoza, has this report:

[Mendoza] As expected, National Congress President Carlos Montoya threatened to convoke a Security Council meeting to postpone the elections if the presidential candidates did not meet to accelerate the TNE process concerning the agreement signed 2 days ago between the presidential candidates. However, Montoya felt better after speaking with Rafael Leonardo Callejas, thanks to HRN [Voice of Honduras], which served as

mediator. According to Montoya, the National Party representatives to the TNE are suspiciously delaying the approval of the resolution because they want special ballot boxes that the Liberals do not want due to lack of time. As the problem came up among the mid-level groups of the political parties, Montoya recommends the presidential candidates continue to meet until the last moment.

[Begin Montoya recording] If there is an extra ballot box, if there are 8,000 extra ballot boxes, the TNE will have to tell us where it is going to obtain them, how it is going to transport them, and how it is going to distribute them. However, it should not be undertaking any pressure by not implementing the agreements.

We feel there is an intentional delay, there is malice, there is an attempt not to implement these agreements. I admit Mr Callejas is an honorable man who keeps his word. However, he is one thing, but another thing is the astute actions that might be implemented by a delegate without Mr Callejas' knowledge. These are hypothetical situations. What we could do is to demand now that the TNE convene immediately, make a decision, and implement the agreements. [end recording]

[Mendoza] According to Carlos Montoya, there are some persons in several political and electoral institutions who do not want elections on 26 November; therefore he encouraged presidential candidates to stay in constant touch.

### International Observers Arrive for Elections

*PA2511004889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2215 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—International observers from 13 countries have arrived in Honduras to verify the general elections scheduled for Sunday, 26 November.

A Honduran Foreign Ministry spokesman today reported to ACAN-EFE that "other observers from friendly countries have been invited to verify the elections and they could possibly arrive tomorrow or on 26 November. These are the third elections since 1981, after almost 2 decades of military governments.

The OAS sent representatives Knowlson Gift, Roberto Arias Perez, and Edgardo Costa Reis of Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia, and Brazil, respectively.

The Canadian Government will be represented by Ronald Allan Gold, the adviser-director of the electoral office, and Dwight Wilder Fulford, of the Canadian Foreign Ministry.

The Center for Democracy in Washington has sent Peter Kelly; Andrew Semmel, Senator Richard Lugar's legislative assistant for foreign affairs; Calen McCarry, director of international programs; and Mary Donaldson, program director.

The International Center for Political Development has sent Robert White, who is president of the organization, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, former U.S. diplomat in Honduras, and an opponent of the U.S. Government's policy in Central America during Ronald Reagan's administration.

Costa Rica is represented by Carlos Jose Gutierrez, permanent Costa Rican ambassador to the OAS; and Venezuela is represented by Burelli Rivas.

The Hondurans will elect 1 president, 3 vice presidents, 128 deputies, and 289 municipal authorities on Sunday.

The president-elect will assume the post on 27 January 1990 for a 4-year term.

The favored candidates to win the elections are Carlos Flores of the ruling Liberal Party of Honduras, and Rafael Leonardo Callejas of the opposition National Party of Honduras.

The two parties encompass 95 percent of the voters.

The other two presidential candidates are Enrique Aguilar and Efrain Diaz, representing the minority Innovation and Unity Party and the Christian Democratic Party, respectively.

### Calm, Massive Turnout Marks Early Voting

*PA2611223689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2110 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Nov (EFE)—The first few hours of voting in Honduras this Sunday for a new president, other national and regional authorities, and the first 20 deputies to the Central American Parliament have gone by calmly and with a massive turnout of voters at the polls.

Although there have been some incidents caused by delays, the absence of party poll representatives, and a lack of voting slips in several voting centers, the state of calm has not been disrupted in this Central American country of 112,088 square km and 4.3 million people.

The only two presidential candidates with any possibility of winning are Carlos Flores of the Liberal Party of Honduras, PLH, and Rafael Leonardo Callejas Romero of the National Party of Honduras, PNH, which is the leading opposition party. Both candidates are regarded as "moderate conservatives."

Whoever wins will do so by a very slim margin, although polls do give a slight edge to Callejas. The other two candidates, who have no chance of winning, are Enrique Aguilar and Efrain Diaz, of the minority Social Democratic Innovation and Unity Party and the Honduran Christian Democratic Party, respectively.

Thousands of Hondurans have lined up since daybreak at the doors of voting centers to vote amid a cheerful and festive atmosphere.

The ballot boxes opened at 0600 (1200 GMT) and will close at 1700 (2300 GMT). Initial conclusive results are expected to become known by midnight tonight (0600 GMT on 27 November).

This morning Jose Azcona, the outgoing Liberal president, declared himself "satisfied" with the normalcy of the elections. He said that "the elections are normal and we must keep them calm in order for the voting turnout to be very high, despite the country's many economic and social problems."

Flores sounded optimistic about victory and stressed that "voting is proceeding normally, even though there have been some small problems which we are trying to straighten out."

Callejas, who expressed an equal degree of confidence about victory, voted at 0935 (1535 GMT) and at one point came close to being hurt by hundreds of euphoric PNH followers who surrounded him and tried to embrace him. "The people are taking part in an electoral festival and have turned out en masse at the polls to choose their destiny," Callejas said.

Approximately 2 million Hondurans will vote today to elect the country's 70th president, 3 vice presidents, 128 deputies, and 289 regional authorities.

Morever, the Honduran people are the first citizens on the isthmus to vote to elect their 20 deputies to the Central American Parliament.

The Central American Parliament was proposed on 14 January 1986 by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo and approved by the five Central American presidents in August 1987 as part of the "Esquipulas II" peace agreements. Of the five countries in the region, only Costa Rica has not yet ratified the document creating the regional forum, which will be formed by 100 deputies—20 from each country. The majority of Costa Rica's Legislative Assembly representatives are opposed to it because they believe the forum will undermine their sovereignty.

Nevertheless, the Central American Parliament may be formed without Costa Rica, according to Guatemalan and Honduran Vice Presidents Roberto Carpio and Alfredo Fortin, respectively.

The electoral process culminating on 26 November is the most expensive in Honduras' 165 years of republican life, at a cost of approximately $50 million. This figure includes government and private funds, as well as donations from the United States.

The Honduran state invested $11 million to cover election expenses, with an additional $9-million donation from the U.S. Government.

The U.S. aid was contributed by the Agency for International Development (AID, a government agency) which since 1986 has provided Honduras with constant electoral advice.

Aid from the U.S. Government was used to finance everything from the paper on which 2.5 million electoral ballots were printed to the ink that will stain the voters' fingers to prevent them from voting more than once.

Nevertheless, the biggest investment was made by the nation's largest parties, the Liberal and National Parties, whose expenses in the current election process totaled approximately $30 million.

Once the final results are disclosed, the four contending parties will put in claims to the state to pay $3 for each vote they won.

## National Party Member Kills PINU-SD Member

*PA2611190189 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1806 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] Since the early morning hours, we have been traveling through the southern part of Cortes Department. We report that approximately 2 hours ago we established contact with San Francisco de Yojoa. Approximately 30 minutes ago we finished our tour of San Francisco de Yojoa. We want to report that there has been a regrettable incident that we wish had not occurred in our country during a democratic process in which all Hondurans are participating to elect the future president.

We report that citizen Justiniano Sagastume Rodriguez, 42, was killed by two bullets fired from a .22 caliber gun by a member of the National Party whose name is not known. We report that Mr Justiniano Sagastume Rodriguez was the representative of the PINU-SD [Social Democratic Innovation and Unity Party] at voting table No 17. Approximately 1 hour ago Leopoldo Ulloa Fernandez, justice of the peace, identified his body here in San Francisco de Yojoa.

## 'Tension' in El Rosario Municipality Reported

*PA2611220889 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2119 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Report by Hector Espinal]

[Text] While in the city of Comayagua the atmosphere is calm, the electoral process is normal, and the number of voters at some polls has begun to decrease, the president of the local electoral tribunal in El Rosario, a municipality in Comayagua Department, has gotten in touch with the Departmental Electoral Tribunal to ask for the support of the Army, and especially of Major Avila, because tensions have increased, particularly between the Liberal and National Parties. He also asked Radio America to issue an appeal to the residents of El Rosario so that the electoral process will be held in peace, democracy, and brotherhood among all Hondurans. Radio America is fulfilling that request, and we ask the townspeople of El Rosario to remain calm and to solve problems in a peaceful manner.

## Opposition Candidate Claims Victory in Elections

*PA2711063589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0626 GMT 27 Nov 89*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Rafael Leonardo Callejas, 46, the opposition candidate to the Honduran Presidency, early this morning proclaimed his victory in the elections held yesterday, Sunday.

"We won," Callejas said to dozens of supporters gathered at his National Party headquarters.

## Partial Election Results Reported

*PA2711064689*

[Editorial report] Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish at 0634 on 27 November reports the following electoral results for the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH], with Carlos Roberto Flores as its presidential candidate; the National Party of Honduras [PNH], with Rafael Leonardo Callejas as its presidential candidate; the Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH], with Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga as its presidential candidate; and the Social Democratic Innovation and Unity Party [PINU-SD], with Enrique Aguilar Paz as its presidential candidate:

| Party | Votes | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| PLH | 348,306 | 44.88 |
| PDCH | 11,148 | 1.44 |
| PINU | 13,417 | 1.73 |
| PNH | 386,511 | 49.80 |
| Blank votes | 7,478 | 0.96 |
| Null votes | 9,310 | 1.20 |

Total votes counted: 776,170

## Foreign Ministry Sends Note to Nicaragua

*PA2411173189 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 24 Nov 89 p 47*

[Text] Press Communique No. 089-89

The Information and Press Directorate of the Foreign Relations Ministry hereby publishes a note sent to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto by Foreign Relations Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras. The text of the note reads.

Note No. 122-DSM
Tegucigalpa, 23 November 1989
His Excellency
Mr Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann
Foreign Minister
Managua, Nicaragua
Mr Minister:

My government has noted with great concern the concentration of Nicaraguan troops at various points on the border with Honduras, as well as the announcements made by Nicaraguan Government spokesmen about beginning military actions against their armed opposition, regardless of location.

Taking into consideration the danger represented by the concentration of troops on the border, my government hereby warns that it is a violation of international law, particularly inter-American law, to resort to threats or the use of force and to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states.

As your government is fully aware—and this has been verified by on-site inspections by the International Commission on Support and Verification (CIAV)—approximately 15,000 Hondurans live in the border sector currently threatened by the Sandinist People's Army and artillery. The security of those citizens is the primary responsibility of my government. However, in that sector there are camps of disarmed former combatants from the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN]. Many of them are crippled from the war and their relatives, most of whom are children, women, and the elderly.

To carry out indiscriminate bombings against the Honduran civilian population and to violate that sector of Honduran territory would be a barbaric action against humanity. If you are referring to an alleged right to cary out military actions against your armed opposition "no matter where they are," I remind you that this would be an intentional massacre, because most of the people in that area are civilians and the rest are disarmed former combatants. This situation has been verified by CIAV.

Therefore, my government demands the immediate withdrawal of the Nicaraguan troops concentrated in the border areas with Honduras. Up until this time, the Honduran Government has not increased the number of troops who regularly compose the border security forces.

Nevertheless, my government is not giving up its right to repel any action that violates Honduran sovereignty and territorial integrity and to carry out the consultations it deems necessary in order to adopt the individual or collective defense measures the situation requires.

My government also wants to state that it views with astonishment the proposal presented by the Nicaraguan Government to the counterrevolutionaries during the talks promoted by the CIAV that the Nicaraguan internal conflict be solved by withdrawing the armed opposition to Honduras. This proposal clearly violates the Esquipulas II agreement and the agreements signed at the Tela summit, which contain provisions for democratization, national reconciliation, demobilization, and repatriation.

We want to remind you that, when signing the Joint Plan for Demobilization on behalf of his government, the Nicaraguan president expressed, "in accordance with the Esquipulas procedure and the Costa del Sol declaration, his willingness to strengthen the processes of national reconciliation and democratization and encourage voluntary RN repatriation. Therefore, we have decided to

sign the present plan, which will attempt to repatriate the majority. Relocation to third countries shall be the exception." It is obvious that the objective of the plan is repatriation, rather than expatriation, as the Nicaraguan Government has been proposing recently.

In view of the threats by the Nicaraguan Government and because of the troop deployment to which I have already referred, I am sending a copy of this note to the UN and OAS secretaries general, and to the UN Security Council.

Because the Nicaraguan Government's announcement to use force endangers the Central American peace process, my government urges the Nicaraguan Government to take this into consideration and to act calmly, particularly at this time when great efforts are being made to strengthen peace in the world in a new climate of detente.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency my utmost consideration.

Signed by Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras

Information and Press Directorate, Foreign Relations Ministry,

Republic of Honduras

## Lopez Contreras Urges UN To Send Troops

*PA2511005689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0005 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Honduras today asked the United Nations to send the "blue helmets" to the border with Nicaragua "with utmost urgency" to "prevent the unleashing of hostile actions" with the presence of Sandinist troops in the area.

The Honduran request was contained in a letter that Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The foreign minister stated that his government is very concerned over the dangerous concentration of Sandinist troops and artillery in several places along the border with Honduras, where approximately 15,000 Hondurans and "unarmed" contra fighters and their respective families live.

Lopez stressed to Perez de Cuellar: "There is an urgent need to deploy a delegation of the UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) so it can begin its monitoring task on the border."

According to the Honduran foreign minister, ONUCA representatives would prevent "the unleashing of hositle actions in violation of our sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as any harm to our population."

There are approximately 12,000 armed contras in eastern Honduras. These rebels have repeatedly stated that they will put down their weapons only when there is democracy in Nicaragua, which contrasts with the Honduran position that the anti-Sandinist rebels are unarmed.

Lopez Contreras has sent a similar letter to OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares.

Honduras warned on 23 November that it will repel any attack on Honduran territory by Sandinist troops on the border between the two countries.

## Azcona: Suspension of Relations 'Dangerous'

*PA2611213189 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1950 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Honduran President Jose Azcona has termed the suspension of diplomatic and commercial relations between El Salvador and Nicaragua, which was announced today by Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani, as "dangerous for Central America's peace."

Cristiani accused the Nicaraguan Government of supplying weapons to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and meddling in El Salvador's internal affairs.

Azcona ruled out the possibility that the conflict arising between the two Central American countries might lead to a "war," but said that "it creates a dangerous spot of tension, which we hope will be solved."

The Honduran president emphasized that even though Nicaragua and El Salvador do not share a common border "the suspension of diplomatic relations is dangerous."

Azcona did not indicate if his government will mediate between the two countries in conflict, and he asked for time "to fully analyze what has happened."

Meanwhile, Rafael Pineda Ponce, president of the ruling Liberal Party of Honduras, said that "the consequences of a radical estrangement between El Salvador and Nicaragua will affect all of Central America."

The political leader said that the incident goes beyond the interests of the two nations directly involved and alters "the implementation of the regional peace agreements, including the Central American Parliament, which cannot possibly be created if the rupture persists."

The suspension of diplomatic and commercial relations between El Salvador and Nicaragua was reported in Honduras at the same time that Hondurans are voting in general elections to choose a new president, 128 deputies, 289 municipal authorities, and 20 deputies to the Central American Parliament.

## Nicaragua

### Ortega 'Honored' To Break El Salvador Ties

*PA2611211889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2050 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] Managua, 26 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has stated he is "proud and honored" over Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani's decision to sever relations with his government, and described the Salvadoran chief executive as a "murderer."

In a speech in the town of Somotillo, on the border with Honduras, Ortega said that the news of his Salvadoran colleague's announcement "filled me with joy because we will thus avoid receiving the president of a government that murders priests, nuns, and political leaders."

The Nicaraguan capital has been set as the site for the Central American summit scheduled for 8-9 December.

The Nicaraguan president said that he will ask the international community to break relations with El Salvador "until the slayers of the six Jesuit priests murdered in El Salvador are punished." The priests were murdered on 16 November.

### Comments on Regional Situation

*PA2711021989 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra in Somotillo, Chinandega Department—live]

[Text] The sun is hot, is it not? The sun is pretty hot. [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] The sun is pretty hot. [Crowd shouts "yes!"] But the hearts of the people of the north are even hotter; the hearts of the people of Somotillo are even hotter. [applause] I know you have been standing in the sun since early this morning. I went to Chinandega and visited the central market there. We baptized and confirmed a new market. Do you know the name of the new market? You know it. Cholutequita. We baptized the Cholutequita market. Several problems are being encountered at that market, but the finance minister has been told to make sure they are solved. He has been instructed to make sure that the businessmen who work at the market can do so legally, and not illegally. We do not want the businessmen to have problems with the army and the authorities. We do not want the businessmen to have problems with the border guards when they try to bring their products across the border. Those businessmen bring their products across the border and the Finance Ministry will ensure that [words indistinct].

Today we have distributed more land. We distributed a total of 13,151 manzanas, and 338 families have benefited from this new distribution. This distribution of land benefitted the residents of Villanueva. However, do you believe that this solves the agrarian reform problems? [Crowd shouts: "No!"] Are there still peasants who do not have their own land? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Therefore, what must we do? We must continue to distribute land, right? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Do you want us to stop the agrarian reform plan? Do you want the agrarian reform to disappear? [Crowd shouts: "No!"] As long as there is a revolution there will be an agrarian reform. As long as there is a Nicaraguan people, there will be a revolution, and, therefore, there will be an agrarian reform. [applause] Do you know when there will no longer be an agrarian reform? The day every single peasant in Nicaragua has his own land. On that day we will be able to say, well, that is it for the agrarian reform. [passage indistinct]...the guarantees the revolution gives to all the producers, to the small, medium, or big producer. If the small, medium, or big producer is an efficient producer, a patriotic producer who acts like a true Nicaraguan, a producer who is not a contra, Somozist, or a killer of the people—because we know that the UNO [National Opposition Union], the contras, the Somozists, and the Yankees are all the same thing—that patriotic producer must be guaranteed the land he needs. Today there are more land owners than before the revolution triumphed. Today in Nicaragua, there are more private land owners than before. Peasants who in the past did not have land, today have their own land.

Today we drove through Rancheria. Rancheria was [words indistinct] and we distributed land among the peasants there. [passage indistinct]. We can guarantee land for these people. However, we do not guarantee land for the contras, for those who are involved in actions against the revolution. Let someone else guarantee them land. [applause]

I was telling the producers in Chontales [words indistinct] I met shortly ago in Juigalpa with [word indistinct] from Chontales. I told them, look [words indistinct] the story that the contras, that the UNO [words indistinct]. What have they said? That they are going to take the land away from the peasants and are going to return it to the [words indistinct] that we guarantee the land to the peasants. We are going to give more land to the peasants [words indistinct]. We guarantee ownership to the patriotic producers. [passage indistinct]

Therefore, we would rather take one of those farms and give it to the peasants [words indistinct]. The program of the revolution is quite clear. I told the people of Chontales [words indistinct]. I told them: Look, you know perfectly well that one cannot ride two bulls at the same time. (?One has to ride) the bull, dismount, and [words indistinct]. The same happens with horses. You cannot ride two horses at the same time [words indistinct]. Do you think you can [word indistinct] two horses at the same time? [passage indistinct]

Who is going to make a mistake here? Which one is the good horse? The good horse is the horse of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], the horse of the revolution. [passage indistinct] The bad horse is the horse of the Yankees, the horse of the contras, the horse of UNO, the horse of the [words indistinct].

I am not going to recount here the history of the war because you know perfectly what the war was like. You have (?been) vanguards in the defense of Nicaragua. [passage indistinct]

I will refer to something else now. After saying hello, I want to thank you for the enthusiasm and the warmth with which you have received me here at noon today. I want to refer to only one point, which is the following:

Yesterday we received reports from El Salvador saying that the Salvadoran Army and the Salvadoran Government again accuse Nicaragua of smuggling weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas, to the Salvadoran people. The reports from El Salvador said that they had discovered two planes, that one of the planes had crashed, that they had found its cargo, and that the cargo consisted of ground-to-air missiles. The Salvadorans said that they had found the other plane on fire after the guerrillas had taken out all of the cargo and taken the armaments away. The Salvadorans talked of two planes yesterday, and accused Nicaragua. They mentioned two planes and accused Nicaragua.

Today I toured this area on my way to Somotillo. I passed through Chinandega and the Chinandega markets. I passed through Rancherias and arrived here in Somotillo to meet with the people of northern Nicaragua. I bring the following information:

One is a news dispatch from an international news agency called UPI. The report is datelined in San Salvador and reads as follows:

President Alfredo Cristiani announced today that his government decided to sever relations, charging that the Sandinist government supports the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] rebels. The decision was adopted because of the crash of the light plane which carried weapons for the insurgents. Weapons and sophisticated ground-to-air missiles were found in it.

Cristiani said during a news conference: Because of Daniel Ortega's treacherous attitude, we have met and adopted the decision to lodge the respective charges against Ortega and his government before the UN Security Council and the OAS. He added: We are going to sever relations of a diplomatic, commercial, or any other nature with Nicaragua. In the third place, El Salvador will not attend the coming meeting of Central American presidents. Cristiani will ask his Central American counterparts to move the site of the meeting to any Central American country except Nicaragua. In addition, the diplomatic representation in our country, Nicaragua, will be withdrawn.

I am going to tell you something, and I am going to speak to you from the heart. About 15 days ago, I heard the news that the Salvadoran Government, the Salvadoran Army, was bombing neighborhoods and cities in El Salvador, that it was murdering the Salvadoran people. I later heard that the Salvadoran Army had murdered six Jesuit priests, among them a priest who had been dean of the Catholic University here in Nicaragua. It was then that I began to think and asked myself: How can I welcome the president of El Salvador here in Nicaragua when the Central American summit is held? What a problem. A real problem. How could I welcome in Nicaragua the representative of a government that kills priests and bishops, that killed Monsignor Romero; a government that kills clergymen, that has killed nuns and members of other churches, Catholics and evangelists; a government that kills workers, peasants, laborers, and leaders of political parties, that has killed more than 600 Christian Democratic Party leaders. They were killed by ARENA [Nationalist Republic Alliance], the ruling party in El Salvador, and the Salvadoran Army, which is the same thing. I kept asking myself: How can I welcome them in Nicaragua? It would be like welcoming Somoza. All I could come up with was to find an excuse not to hold the meeting. It would have been terrible for the Nicaraguan people to have to welcome and have as a guest the representative of a government that kills priests, nuns, workers, laborers, peasants, intellectuals, professionals, and workers. Therefore, this news made me happy. It made me happy because we have avoided the problem of having to welcome, in Nicaragua, the president of that government of international killers and common criminals. [applause]

The truth is that we should feel proud. As a Nicaraguan I feel proud that that murderous government has broken relations with Nicaragua. That is something to be proud of, because it means that they know perfectly well that we are on the side of the Salvadoran people, on the side of the Salvadoran peasant, on the side of the Salvadoran worker, on the side of the Salvadoran church and priests, that we are on the side of peace, justice, and democracy in El Salvador, and that we oppose tyranny in El Salvador.

I can see that the time has come for me to speak clearly to you. I believe that it is necessary to speak clearly because diplomatic jargon can sometimes confuse things. It is time that we speak clearly. The least the Nicaraguan Government can do in response to the attitude assumed by the Salvadoran Government is to ask and demand that the international community and world break relations with that murderous and criminal government until those who killed the priests have been punished, until those who are killing the Salvadoran people have been punished. [applause] That is what we are going to demand. That is going to be our answer.

The international community is uneasy because of what is happening in El Salvador. Cristiani is no tame dove. He has become an accomplice and instrument of the policy of death implemented by the army, by men like [Colonel Rene Emilio] Ponce and [General Juan Rafael] Bustillo. They are murderous guardsmen just like those you knew, the Somozist guardsmen. Bustillo, Ponce, and a few others are just like that. However, not all of them are like that. There are some honest soldiers in El Salvador, soldiers with honest positions.

In the Salvadoran Government there are also criminals like Vice President Merino, a man who has personally participated in crimes against the Salvadoran people, against the Salvadoran [word indistinct]. There is also D'Aubuisson, who is another assassin who has participated in crimes against the Salvadoran people.

Nicaragua is going to demand punishment for the assassins of priests and of Salvadoran people from the international community. It will demand that the international community break relations with El Salvador and that it take measures against that criminal government until it stops the bombings and the crimes and it punishes the criminals.

What we are interested in is peace and democracy, but not the peace of graveyards. There is peace in cemeteries [words indistinct]. That is the peace they want for El Salvador, the peace of graveyards. They want to turn El Salvador into a cemetery. In other words, [words indistinct]. However, the Salvadoran people are courageous. They are heroic people who know how to fight. They have been showing this. They have great [words indistinct].

We are going to continue struggling in the international sphere to achieve peace. It is not we Nicaraguans, it is not I breaking the Esquipulas agreements. I will continue to defend them so that the Salvadoran Government will abide by them, because human rights must be respected. On 7 August 1987, the Salvadoran Government signed an agreement saying that it was going to respect human rights, and it is not abiding by that agreement. It has to comply with that agreement even if it withdraws from the peace talks, even if it does not want to participate in the meetings of Central American presidents.

We are also going to continue struggling in the international sphere, in the United Nations, so that an agreement will be reached complying with the removal of the contras from Honduras. If the contras do not want to leave Honduras, well, (?what) has been shown on this border, in these heroic towns of [name indistinct], Villanueva, Somotillo, [name indistinct], San Pedro, San Benito, San Francisco, and Santo Tomas? All those names are known in the world for the heroic battles which have been waged there to reject the counterrevolutionaries who have received all types of support from the Yankees. The Yankees have given the contras all types of armaments, including more than 300 surface-to-air missiles.

We are going to achieve peace because the Nicaraguan people want peace. The towns in northern Nicaragua want peace. They want peace. Do you want peace? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Or do you want war? [Crowd shouts: "No!"] Do you want peace? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] [question and answer repeated two more times] We are going to achieve peace. We are going to achieve total peace by always vigorously fighting the counterrevolutionaries and defeating the Yankees in the elections on 25 February 1990. [applause] We are going to throw shovelfuls of dirt at the contras and the Yankees on 25 February 1990, because the Yankees have created what is called the UNO. It is a mixture of people who are [words indistinct]. It is a salad but with rotten fruit. [applause, laughter] It is a salad with rotten fruit. Who can eat a salad with rotten fruit? Can you be deceived [words indistinct]? The Nicaraguan people are going to show on 25 February their desire for peace and democracy and their support for the plans of the revolution. These are going to be elections between Nicaragua and the Yankees. The candidates are going to be Bush on the one side and Daniel on the other. Those are the candidates. Who are the people going to vote for? [indistinct shouts] Are you going to vote for Bush? [Crowd shouts: "No!"] Those other ones, the ones going around there, they do not represent anything. Bush is paying those people to be pretending [words indistinct]. The real enemy here is the Yankees who have organized and financed the UNO. The Yankees cannot solve the Nicaraguan problems, because they cannot even solve Honduras' problem. They cannot solve its economic problem, even though the Honduran Government has lent itself to Yankee maneuvering. I am not talking about the Honduran people. You know that the Honduran people are combative and brave. What is the army used for in Honduras? What is it used for? To massacre the people [passage indistinct]. The contras are in Honduran territory. Who is responsible for getting those contras out? It is up to the Hondurans, it is up to the Honduran Army.

What did the Honduran Army say? What did the Honduran Army say? It said: Oh, we cannot do that. We cannot expose our soldiers. Then why do they have an army? Why do they have an army if they do not want a single soldier to die? They want them only to march in parades. That is not at all funny. The truth is that they use the army to repress the people and not to defend Honduras' integrity and sovereignty. [passage indistinct]

Well, I was saying that the Honduran Army does not fulfill its duty. They tolerate the contras and support the contras, but it seems like they would like us to go get the contras out of Honduras. [words indistinct] I am convinced that the Honduran people are losing their patience, and they will be the ones who eventually evict the contras. The Honduran people are annoyed with the contras' presence. They do not agree with the contras' presence.

Brothers, comrades, it is important... [changes thought] Once this event concludes and you return to your communities, to your respective places, to your neighborhoods or villages, it is advisable for you to talk with the people who could not come, with the people who might be confused, and with the people who might still have illusions about the so-called UNO. You must tell them: Brother, sister, do not deceive yourself; do not get all mixed up—because you will certainly get all mixed up—with those people.

It is true that not everything has worked out well, and no one will believe that everything worked out well. Is the government's work perfect? [Indistinct shouts heard] Tell me the truth: Yes or no? [Shouts of "Yes!" and

"No!" heard in the background] No? Are there mistakes or are there no mistakes? [Shouts of "There are!" and "There are not!" heard in the background] Are there mistakes or are there no mistakes? There are mistakes. Of course there are mistakes. Of course there are mistakes. There are failures, and there are mistakes. There is still a lot to be done, and we will not deceive ourselves. We will not deceive ourselves.

I have not come here to talk with you so that you may tell me that everything is all right, because whoever told me that would be a liar. We know that everything is not all right. We have problems; there are mistakes; there are failures. We also have limitations—aside from the war, aside from the aggression. We are talking about our own [word indistinct]. We will not deceive ourselves and say there have been no mistakes or failures. The important thing is to always discuss matters to solve the problems and overcome the mistakes.

We must tell the people: Look, you have to realize that on 25 February you must choose between giving your vote to Nicaragua or giving your vote to the Yankees. That is your choice, so do not get all mixed up by giving your vote to UNO, because that would be tantamount to giving your vote to the Yankees, and that, well... [does not complete thought] Therefore you must tell the people not to get mixed up and that their duty is to give their vote to Nicaragua on 25 February 1990.

You are sports fans here. You like baseball a lot, right? Do you like baseball? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] I imagine that you support the Chinandega team. Do you? [Indistinct shouts heard] Most of you surely support the Chinandega team. [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Do some of you support the Dantos? [Indistinct shouts heard] What about the Boers? [Indistinct shouts heard] The Boers are mostly supported by people in Managua. Most of... [unidentified person interrupts Ortega with indistinct remarks] Oh, I see.

Most of you support the Chinandega team, and the Chinandega team has a good batter. What is his name? Prospero? Where is the Chinandega team playing right now? It is playing in Masaya, right? Well, imagine... [Unidentified person interrupts Ortega with indistinct remarks] It lost? It lost two games? Oh, well, the next time then.

Well, imagine that it is the next time that the Chinandega team plays. They are in the bottom of the ninth inning. It is now Prospero's turn to bat. The score is even. The referee calls three balls and two strikes. The pitcher throws the ball, and the referee calls a foul to the left. The pitcher throws again, and the referee calls a foul to the right. Would you support Prospero right now? [Indistinct shouts heard] Do you like fouls to the left? [Crowd shouts: "No!"] Do you like fouls to the right? [Crowd shouts: "No!"]

The pitcher throws another ball, and Prospero hits a homerun right through center field. Do you like the homerun? [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Then that is what we have to do on 25 February. We cannot vote for the left or for the right. You must vote for the center, there in square No. 5, where you see the four letters of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, on 25 February! [Applause]

Vote on the 25th for the people of the north! Vote for Somotillo! Vote for Chinandega! Vote for Nicaragua! Vote for peace! Vote for democracy! Vote for justice! Vote for liberty! We will win! [Crowd shouts: "Yes!"] We will win! [Crowd shouts: "We will win!"] We will win! [Crowd shouts: "We will win!"] Everything will be better! Long live the people of the north! [Crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Long live the people of the north! [Crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Free fatherland! [Crowd shouts: "Or death!"]

## Ortega Calls Azcona Withdrawal Order 'Crazy'

*PA2511022989 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0145 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Managua, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega today said that Honduran President Jose Azcona is "crazy" for ordering the Sandinist Army to withdraw from an area near the Honduran border.

This was Ortega's reaction to statements by his Honduran counterpart. Ortega said that the withdrawal decision can be made "only by the people and the president of Nicaragua."

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has rejected the Honduran Foreign Minister's statements that Nicaragua "will use force" to get the contras out of Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today sent a protest note to Honduras pointing out that the Managua government is only defending its rights to condemn the contras use of Honduran territory.

In a speech delivered during a political meeting at the port of Corinto, on the Nicaraguan Pacific side, Ortega reminded Azcona of the commitment he signed in Tela, Honduras, where the Central American presidents agreed to demobilize the rebels in Honduran territory.

Ortega stated: "The Sandinist Army is going to be there (on the Nicaraguan border) as long as it is necessary to guarantee Nicaragua's sovereignty and to see that the contras do not enter this country."

The Nicaraguan chief of state said that Azcona "may order his Army to withdraw in his territory, but he cannot tell the Nicaraguan Army where its troops must be."

Ortega said that the Honduran president should try to find a way to expell the rebels instead of being concerned with the presence of the Sandinist People's Army on Nicaraguan territory near the border with Honduras.

## Ortega Wants Summit on Contra Demobilization

*PA2411133189 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has announced that he will contact Central American presidents by telephone and will ask them to agree on a date for a meeting in Managua to discuss the contras' demobilization.

We must protest the U.S. Government's violation of the Central American agreements by continuing to finance the contras, Ortega said. The deadline for the contras' demobilization is 5 December; however, this agreement has not been complied with, Ortega stressed, adding that the United States continues supporting the criminals.

[Begin recording] I have been trying to contact the Central American presidents through the Foreign Ministry. I will personally call the Central American presidents by telephone in the next few days so that we can agree on a date for a meeting of Central American presidents in Managua to discuss this subject.

The deadline for the contras' demobilization, which is 5 December as agreed by the Central American presidents, is approaching. However this agreement has not been complied with. In this sense we must protest to the U.S. Government, first of all, for not respecting those agreements by maintaining its financial aid to the contras.

We must also protest to the contras and the UNO [National Opposition Union] because the latter openly supports the contras. This is done through LA PRENSA, which publishes favorable reports about contra activities. Some UNO leaders have even said that the contras cannot and should not be demobilized because the conditions in Nicaragua are not right for that, which is not true. In Nicaragua we have gone as far as freeing Somozist guards who committed crimes against the people. [end recording]

President Ortega also referred to the Salvadoran situation, noting that he is willing to contribute to a peaceful solution.

[Begin recording] I am willing to contribute to a peaceful solution in El Salvador. That is why I said that we [words indistinct] the agreement. The FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] has made specific proposals to seek a real solution in El Salvador, where a group of criminals, fascist criminals who remind us of Somoza, have been bombing and continue to bomb the Salvadoran people; they killed six Jesuit priests, just as they killed Msgr Romero. They have committed outrageous and horrible crimes. They have been accused of various crimes in El Salvador. Therefore, El Salvador must be cleansed if they really want to talk about democracy and peace in El Salvador. [end recording]

## Further Details on Ortega Corinto Port Speech

*PA2511140689 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1209 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Speaking on 24 November before thousands of Corinto Port residents, President Daniel Ortega reminded the Honduran Government of its commitment to comply with the Tela agreement, which stipulates the demobilization of the contras. Ortega said that Honduras should be thinking about how to get the contras out of its territory instead of being worried over the presence of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] in the border area. He said that the EPS is going to stay there as long as necessary to guarantee the sovereignty of Nicaragua and to prevent the infiltration of contras into our country.

Ortega said that President Jose Azcona can very well order the Honduran Army to withdraw in his territory, but he is crazy if he thinks he can order the Nicaraguan army to be. The president said that this can only be decided by the Nicaraguan people and government, who are truly interested in complying with the Tela agreements and achieving peace by demobilizing the contras.

## Foreign Minister Denies Threat Against Honduras

*PA2511220589 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Nov 89 p 4*

[Text] Yesterday, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto categorically rejected the terms of a letter sent by Carlos Lopez Contreras, his Honduran counterpart, in which he accused Nicaragua of trying to resort to a threat against Honduras.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto's protest note says that the Nicaraguan Government has never attempted to threaten Honduras, and, quite the contrary, Nicaragua is the one which should request—as it has—that the Honduran Government be condemned for its flagrant violations of international laws, which have resulted in damage to our country.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister says in another part of his letter that Honduran territory has been used by mercenary forces, and this has resulted in heavy casualties and considerable damage to the detriment of Nicaraguan society.

The note sent to Foreign Minister Contreras emphasizes that the Honduran Government "should proceed to immediately dismantle the counterrevolutionary camps established in that country."

Foreign Minister D'Escoto rejects the arbitrary interpretation that Honduras makes of the Tela agreements, presenting them as a joint plan for the mercenaries' repatriation, not demobilization, which is an acquired obligation, and adds that the Central American presidents' agreement clearly indicates that Honduras is responsible for the demobilization of the counterrevolutionaries camped in its territory.

In that order, the note adds, repatriation is a phase which follows the demobilization and it is voluntary or optional, so it does not represent a violation of the Tela agreements.

This point answers Honduras' accusation concerning Nicaragua's proposal to create corridors so that the mercenaries may return to their bases, where they will implement the joint demobilization plan.

Father Miguel D'Escoto says that this does not involve "expatriation" because the mercenary groups are being offered the possibility of peacefully returning to their sanctuary, from which they can be demobilized according to the Tela agreements.

### Party Candidate on Contra Disbanding, Elections

*PA2411142489 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Report on Interview with presidential candidate Erick Ramirez, leader of the Social Christian Party, by William Roy Murillo; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Ramirez] We believe the fact that the talks between the Nicaraguan Government and the contras have not had any positive results and that at this point the armed groups in Honduras have not yet demobilized will only have negative consequences for the Nicaraguan elections and the Central American negotiation process.

We believe there is no reason to maintain an apparent military pressure on the Sandinist government, because in the end that pressure only gives the Sandinist government an excuse to reduce political opportunities and election participation.

We believe the Central American governments must take decisive action so that the presidential agreements are fulfilled, the Tela agreement is observed, and contra demobilization takes place. If this does not happen, the entire Nicaraguan political scene will have a completely negative future.

[Murillo] Do you think the continuation of the war could seriously affect the election process?

[Ramirez] Undoubtedly, because there are many regions under military control. There are places the civic opposition has been unable to reach because they are considered dangerous areas. Thus, insofar as the possibilities of an armed confrontation increase, the chances that the parties can carry out their election campaigns in certain areas further decrease. Thus, those regions are left practically in the hands of the Sandinist regime. That undoubtedly represents an election advantage for the Sandinists.

I believe the increasing possibilities of an armed confrontation and the continuation of ambushes and clashes will affect the election campaign and will especially harm the opposition political parties.

[Murillo] Do you think that with the development of the current election process, the contra movement has any justification to continue the war?

[Ramirez] I believe all Nicaraguan groups should be exercising pressure so that this is a truly honest and free election process, with full participation and equality for all the partcipating parties. In our opinion, the counterrevolution, the anti-Sandinist armed rebels, have no possibility of obtaining political opportunities in this country. Therefore, I think that at this point their position makes no sense. At present, we should make joint efforts for the election process to continue.

[Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 2300 GMT on 23 November reports: "Social Christian Party President Erick Ramirez said today that legendary Nicaraguan guerrilla Eden Pastora (Commandante Cero) will return to Nicaragua on 3 December to join the opposition PSC election campaign. In a news conference, Ramirez said that he talked on the phone with Pastora, who lives in San Jose (Costa Rica), and that the latter confirmed to him his return to Nicaragua on 3 December."]

### Obando y Bravo Advocates Cease-Fire, More Talks

*PA2611214389 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2055 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] Managua, 26 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo today appealed to the Sandinist government and the "contras" to reflect on reaching an agreement regarding a cease-fire in Nicaragua and the rebel demobilization.

After his traditional Sunday mass at the "La Sierritas" church in the southeastern part of Managua, Obando y Bravo said he regretted the failure of the 22 November "peace negotiations" in Washington between the rebel hierarchy and the Sandinist delegation.

According to the cardinal, the talks broke off because of the contradictory positions adopted by both sides. He said that in Washington "there was no credibility and that distrust prevailed, which is why the talks failed."

The Nicaraguan cardinal recommended that the two conflicting sides "think" so as to achieve peace and avoid the resumption of the war in Nicaragua.

Obando y Bravo participated in the Washington meeting as a "witness" invited by the Managua government, which called for the meeting that began on 9 November in New York and ended on 22 November.

"I believe that as Nicaraguans we want to solve the problem, and we must turn to dialogue. It would be sad to once again take up our weapons," he said.

In Washington, the government proposed a cease-fire decree to the rebels if they would withdraw the 2,300 men who had infiltrated Nicaragua, but the "contras" rejected the request and said that a cease-fire should be unconditional.

## Tinoco Comments on Failed Contra Negotiations

*PA2411184889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1620 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Managua, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco has said that the Sandinist delegation which was negotiating a cease-fire with the rebels in Washington reached no agreement because the rebels "do not know how to negotiate; they have only learned how to kill."

Tinoco blamed the failure of the talks on the contra negotiators, former Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez and Israel Galeano, alias "Franklyn," because he said they both arrived with the "premeditated intent to sabotage the talks so as not to advance even a centimeter toward their demobilization."

The Nicaraguan Government and the rebels negotiated from 9 November until Tuesday, 21 November, first in New York and then in Washington, to arrange for the demobilization of the contras, who are based in Honduras.

These negotiations, requested by the Sandinist Government, took place after President Daniel Ortega suspended a unilateral military truce that had been in effect since March 1988, because of an intensification of anti-Sandinist attacks.

According to Tinoco, the Sandinist delegation presented three proposals to the rebels with the aim of agreeing on a cease-fire and immediately arranging for the demobilization of the contras, scheduled to take place before 5 December, according to an agreement reached on 5 December by the five Central American presidents at a summit meeting in Tela (Honduras) in August.

Tinoco added that the Sandinists first proposed to link the cease-fire to the demobilization; later, they proposed a truce contingent upon the withdrawal of 2,300 rebels; and the third, "even more flexible" proposal was for the "recently infiltrated military forces" to be withdrawn from Nicaraguan territory.

However, the contras rejected the proposals, while demanding that the Sandinist government grant a cease-fire, but without the withdrawal of the contras dispersed throughout Nicaragua.

In view of this, Nicaragua announced that it had called for an "urgent meeting" of the Central American presidents to study the position of the rebels, who Tinoco says are "maintaining a fossilized position" and are refusing to comply with the Tela agreement.

"We think it is necessary for the presidents (of the region) to analyze the contras' defiance and adopt measures to effect their demobilization, now that the International Commission for Support and Verification, made up of the United Nations and the OAS, could intervene," Tinoco said.

The Nicaraguan diplomat said that "the attitude of the contra chiefs reflects a complete lack of responsibility, a total lack of interest on the part of the U.S. State Department, which did not want to support the demobilization."

Tinoco stressed that the United States "has all the resources; it has the key, the mechanisms, to exert pressure on the contras, because it handles their logistics."

In the meeting, Tinoco criticized the Honduran Government for providing the rebels with territory from which they can launch military operations against Nicaragua.

"It is obvious that that country (Honduras) is not complying with its commitments and this opens the doors for a reactivation of the suit at the International Court of Justice at The Hague," Tinoco said.

The Nicaraguan delegation withdrew from the talks on Tuesday, 21 November, although President Ortega had instructed Tinoco to remain in Washington until an agreement is reached with the contras who, according to Tinoco, "never showed evidence of wanting to advance toward an agreement."

## Chamorro Blames Ortega for Contra Talks Break

*PA2511040489 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0155 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Managua, 24 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—Violeta Chamorro, candidate for the Nicaraguan presidency for the National Opposition Unity (UNO), asserted today in Managua that the "contras" are an "obsolete force" that has not been militarily active for a long time.

"The Sandinist government is using the contra issue because it is aware of its own weakness," the presidential candidate told ACAN-EFE.

She added that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega is "to blame" for the breakup of the talks between the "contras" and the Managua government. The talks collapsed on 20 November at the OAS headquarters in Washington.

"The talks with the 'contras' should have been held in Nicaragua and not in the United States," the UNO candidate added. She did not point out why Ortega is responsible for the talks ending.

Chamorro, who is the owner of the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA, today appointed two new personal advisers—Gilberto Cuadra and Antonio Jarquin—for the elections to be held on 25 February.

Cuadra is president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise and Jarquin is president of the Permanent Workers Council. Both will be part of the team headed by former "contra" leader Alfredo Cesar.

Cesar, who was recently appointed as Chamorro's "top adviser," will coordinate a team of 10 advisers who will be appointed by the candidate in a few days.

## Defense Ministry Reports Contra Attacks

*PA2411174489 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has reported a counterrevolutionary attack carried out with Redeye surface-to-air missiles on a Sandinist People's Air Force [FAS] helicopter in the border area of Wanblan. The FAS pilots dodged the attack and no casualties were registered.

In addition, the Defense Ministry reported a counterrevolutionary attack on Los Chinamos, Santo Domingo, Chontales Department. In this action, the contras kidnapped a peasant and partially destroyed the Sandinist Front local election campaign headquarters.

The number of abductions have increased in the last few days.

## Tinoco Says Army Not To Disband After Election

*PA2511194389 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Managua, 25 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco stated today that the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) will maintain its current structures even if the Nicaraguan opposition wins the upcoming 25 February general elections.

The ranking Sandinist official stated at a news conference that if the Nicaraguan opposition wins, the United States will maintain the "contras" to counter the EPS power.

"Not even in Poland, despite the change of government, has the army been dismantled, and we (the Sandinists) are not going to do so either. The U.S. Administration will maintain the contras to guarantee the term of Violeta Chamorro," presidential candidate for the National Opposition Union (UNO), a 14-party alliance, he stated.

"For the United States, at this moment the contras guarantee the purity and honesty of the electoral process. Therefore, if the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) wins, the United States will not have any pretext to maintain the counterrevolution," Tinoco declared.

After describing the EPS as a national, Sandinist, and anti-imperialist army, Tinoco said that if the UNO wins the elections, the "contras" will be maintained in their camps in Honduras and inside Nicaraguan territory to "guarantee respect of Violeta Chamorro's government."

Tinoco, chief of the Sandinist delegation which last week unsuccessfully negotiated the demobilization of the "contras" with the contra leadership in the United States, said that the negotiations had failed because of the "irresponsibility of the U.S. State Department." "If the State Department had used its mechanisms to pressure the contras to plan for its demobilization, it would have heeded the suggestion, but the United States wants the contras to remain until 25 February, and then decide what they want to do with it," Tinoco explained.

According to Tinoco, the United States does not respect the agreement of Central American presidents, signed in August in Tela (Honduras), which specifies that the "contras" must be demobilized before 5 December.

Nicaragua has convoked an urgent meeting of Central American presidents, through the Foreign Ministry, to analyze the results of the Tela agreement and to study why the "contras" cannot be demobilized on 5 December, as had been agreed. "If the area presidents do not attend this urgent meeting (Honduras and Costa Rica have already said they do not plan to attend), they will have to attend the regular summit scheduled for mid-December in Nicaragua, Tinoco stated.

## Soviet Envoy Cited on Political, Economic Ties

*PA2411221489 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2006 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] The horizons of USSR-Nicaraguan relations are very broad politically and economically. Relations were substantially improved when USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze visited the country and held conversations with President Daniel Ortega and members of the government.

Making exclusive statements to VISTAZO ECONOMICO, Soviet Ambassador to Nicaragua Valeriy Nikolayenko, a career diplomat who has served his country in Cuba, Mexico, the United States, Colombia, and now in Nicaragua, said that as a result of those talks, important decisions had been made for cooperation between our two countries in efforts to achieve a political settlement in Central America and for the subsequent development of bilateral relations.

The diplomat said the intergovernmental commission for economic, commercial, and scientific-technical cooperation is the practical result of the talks between the Nicaraguan foreign minister and Soviet officials and the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Daniel Ortega in Berlin. Nikolayenko said this commission is analyzing the prospects for Soviet cooperation with Nicaragua in 1990. The amount of cooperation between the two countries next year will not only not decrease, but will increase. This is in accordance with Nicaragua's new needs in the peaceful stage of its development.

The ambassador said the volume of Soviet cooperation with Nicaragua will reach more than 200 million rubles, or approximately $300 million, in 1990. This $300 million aid covers a broad spectrum, which includes merchandise, raw materials, oil, all kinds of machinery, vehicles, tractors, aviation technology, fertilizers, food such as wheat and rice, fabrics, and all kinds of merchandise, part of which will arrive in Nicaragua as donations.

### Cooperation Agreements Signed

*PA2511231889 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Nov 89 pp 1, 5*

[Text] New ways of USSR cooperation with Nicaragua were established by the Soviet-Nicaraguan Intergovernmental Commission at the conclusion of its fifth work session held in Managua from 20 through 24 November.

The cooperation agreements were signed yesterday by Nicaraguan Foreign Cooperation Minister Commander Henry Ruiz and Aleksandr Ivanovich Kachanov, USSR first deputy minister for foreign economic relations.

Following the signing of the protocol, Minister Ruiz said that during the working meetings of the commission he had been able to see and understand the "objective limitations the Soviet economy is currently encountering, and that understanding these limitations makes Nicaragua value these relations even more and further increases its revolutionary gratitude."

"There are still several challenges to meet, and the outcome of this meeting presents more challenges, such as implementing the commitments we have assumed and promoting the economic mechanisms that will show the new quality of our relations, which include the creation of mixed enterprises with capital from both countries," the member of the National Directorate said.

Commander Ruiz stressed that the controlled resources for 1990 are resources for a national economy with mixed structures and ideas of cooperative property, state and private. This will strengthen cooperation in the next few years, because Nicaragua's goal is to achieve peace, just as the USSR's goal is to achieve world disarmament to open the way to democracy, development, and peace.

Ruiz said that the agreements were signed within a new political framework full of hopes for peace, democracy, and freedom, but also full of speculations regarding certain aspects of the relations between the two countries.

The foreign cooperation minister added that "the discussion of our affairs and the way problems were approached are sure witnesses that these speculations are simply speculations, because the relations between Nicaragua and the USSR are firm, consistent, and friendly," the Sandinist leader stressed.

The two sides also expressed their concern regarding peace in Central America and the social and economic situations surrounding these people, and the USSR has offered to help them in consolidating their peace processes for the good of the area.

Likewise, First Deputy Minister Kachanov said that during the commission's meeting the main areas for cooperation in 1990 had been identified. This cooperation will be within the possibilities of the USSR as well as Nicaragua.

Mr Kachanov approved of the Nicaraguan leaders' decision to achieve peace in the region and wished them success in the upcoming elections. He also wished them success in their striving for economic stability.

After stating that the aid is not only economically but also politically important, the high-ranking Soviet official stressed the use of other forms of cooperation that are in accordance with the spirit of change taking place in the USSR as well as in Nicaragua.

Kachanov talked of the possibility of creating mixed enterprises and developing industrial cooperation.

Likewise, he said that special attention should be given to the possibility of opening markets with other countries and creating conditions for increasing the efficiency of our cooperation.

During the fifth meeting of the mixed commission it was reported that in 1988 agreements amounting to 470 million rubles ($752 million) were signed, and that in 1989 the agreements signed amounted to 205 million rubles, or approximately $320 million.

With the help of the USSR, Nicaragua has 31 projects under way, some of which are: TEXNICSA [Nicaraguan Textiles Corporation], which has increased its textile producting capacity this year; a medium-wave radio station in Esteli; and the drafting of a map of the country's topography at a 1:50,000 scale, which is essential for the country's economic development.

The free aid received this year was 36 million rubles, and in 1990 Nicaragua expects to continue receiving the same amounts it received this year in raw materials, oil and oil by-products, consumer goods, machinery, equipment, and technical assistance, which will help industry, agriculture, energy, education, health, and mining, among other sectors.

### USSR's Kachanov on Agreements

*PA2611001689 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Nov 89 p 4*

[Text] Aleksandr Kachanov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign economic relations, told BARRICADA yesterday that the USSR's economic cooperation with Nicaragua in 1990 "will be no less than that granted in 1989," and he announced that prospects for cooperation during the 1991-95 period will be studied very soon.

Kachanov, who along with Commander Henry Ruiz signed a cooperation agreement yesterday for next year, emphasized that there is mutual interest in raising the efficiency of economic-commercial and scientific-technical cooperation, and he spoke of a search for new forms of cooperation which are encouraged by the economic reforms applied in the USSR.

"It is very pleasing that the commission held a meeting during the period when democratic elections are being prepared. I would like to wish you success in organizing

the election process and the country's main tasks, such as the establishment of peace and economic stability," Kachanov said.

The following is an excerpt of the interview:

[BARRICADA] What are the results of your talks regarding cooperation in 1990?

[Kachanov] First of all, we reviewed the fulfillment of pledges during 1989. In 1989 the USSR supplied Nicaragua with considerable amounts of machinery, equipment, raw materials, oil and its by-products, food products, and other types of merchandise, in the form of credits and donations.

We also studied ways to secure Nicaragua's oil supplies during December and the first quarter of 1990. In the next few days a Nicaraguan delegation will travel to the USSR to sign the corresponding contracts with the Soviet foreign trade organizations.

With regard to 1990, I must stress that the volume of merchandise will be no lower than in 1989.

[BARRICADA] What is the USSR's assessment of its Nicaraguan counterpart's handling of investments and projects?

[Kachanov] In general terms, cooperation has been successful in keeping, of course, with Nicaragua's real economic situation, real possibilities, and problems.

At present, over 40 cooperation projects are being carried out. This year, the following projects were initiated: a warehouse for oil products, the INTERSPUTNIK system's space communications station, the medium-wave radio station in Esteli, the new industrial capacity of Textilera de Nicaragua S.A. [Nicaraguan Textiles Corporation, TEXNICSA], farming machinery repair shops, the preparation of the Managua-Masaya-Granada irrigation plan, and the aerial surveying of Nicaraguan territory.

[BARRICADA] Have cooperation priorities been established for 1990?

[Kachanov] We have identified three groups of objectives: first, projects that will be concluded during 1990; second, projects that will continue to be executed during the next few years; and third, those which—upon Nicaragua's request—must be postponed until a later period.

We also discussed the need to strengthen scientific-technical cooperation. We agreed to continue cooperation in the agro-industrial and hydrometereological fields. A permanent work group was created for inter-bank cooperation, and we explored new forms of cooperation.

[BARRICADA] Did you consider the possibility of creating mixed businesses?

[Kachanov] The decisions made in the USSR regarding the democratization of foreign economic relations offer new advantages. Businesses can now enter the international market independently. Therefore, I believe that we could increase direct contacts between interested organizations on both sides in the industrial field, while creating mixed businesses. We could also consider the possibility of jointly entering international markets. This is not a complete list of all our possibilities, but these measures could boost our relations.

[BARRICADA] Nicaragua is on the way to achieving peace. What prospects will this have for future cooperation with the USSR?

[Kachanov] As I have said, in 1990 our intergovernmental agreements and contracts, which have already been signed, should be more actively pursued. We also intend to study the prospects for new cooperation during the 1991-1995 period. At present, Nicaraguan organizations are preparing proposals that will be studied in 1990.

I believe we should create the conditions so that our relations will be balanced in the future, once the country's economy has been strengthened.

The radical economic reforms under way in the USSR should forge new avenues for cooperation in the short term.

## Panama

### Alleged U.S. Violations To Be Raised at Court

*PA2411160789 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 24 Nov 89 p A-4*

[From the "Names And Events" column]

[Text] High-ranking regime figures linked to various political parties plan to suggest to the Panamanian Foreign Ministry, headed by Foreign Minister Leonardo Kam, to raise the violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and the U.S. military and economic aggression against Panama to The Hague court.

The said figures believe there is enough material to justify this action, which would also support our claim for international solidarity.

### Government Asks EEC To Pressure United States

*PA2611034689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0230 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] Madrid, 25 Nov (EFE)—Panamanian Foreign Minister Leonardo Kam said today that the position of the EEC regarding Panama is "unbalanced" because "our government is being pressured to hold elections, but the United States is not being asked to stop the aggression."

In statements made to EFE, Kam said the EEC could contribute to the solution of the Panamanian problem by exerting pressure on the United States. He said, "We

have an official and public commitment to hold free and democratic elections as soon as the proper conditions are present."

Yesterday, 24 November, Kam met with Luis Yanez, Spanish secretary of state for international cooperation, but he did not meet with his counterpart Francisco Fernandez Ordonez because since September the EEC has suspended its top-level contacts with the Panamanian Government.

Yanez told the Panamanian foreign minister of his "concern" over the expulsion of Spanish journalists from that country, and he asked that foreign correspondents be allowed to carry out their work normally.

However, in Kam's opinion, the journalists were expelled because "they were spreading lies" and besides, he said, "Panama is a country that is practically at war and has the right to defend itself."

As for the possible reopening of the opposition media, the foreign minister did not go into many explanations, saying: "The opposition media are subject to judicial processes in accordance with Panamanian laws."

Kam admitted that, during the entire process, Panama had not counted on the solidarity of most Latin American countries, "but we are aware," he said, "of the vulnerability of the countries of the region, which are sensitive to pressures and even blackmail."

The Panamanian foreign minister, who did not want to mention any countries by name, not even as friends, said that "many governments have also been victims of the monstrous disinformation campaign against Panama."

As for the meeting being held in Madrid with the Panamanian ambassadors in Europe, the minister said that the purpose of this meeting was not to initiate a campaign to improve Panama's image on the continent. "It is not a matter of improving the image. Instead we want to tell the truth about Panama, the aggression, the intervention, and the U.S. military harassment and, at the same time, we want to express our desire to move toward a democratic process without interventions and foreign meddling."

Answering a final question regarding the mistakes made by the Panamanian Government during the entire process, Leonardo Kam only replied: "I am sorry, but today I am not in the mood for self-criticism."

### U.S. Soldiers Accused of Plot Against Noriega

*PA2611205089 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 26 Nov 89 pp 1, 10-A*

[Text] San Salvador 25 Nov (ANSA)—The U.S. military officers, who on 21 November had entrenched themselves in a building next to the Sheraton Hotel, which was occupied by (FMLN) Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas, were CIA agents. They were preparing a plan to oust General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panama Defense Forces. Until now Noriega has resisted all U.S. pressure and several coup attempts.

A former Salvadoran Cabinet minister linked to the present regime, particularly to the military, gave this to ANSA.

He said that the FMLN organized "Operation Escalon" [name of the neighborhood where the Sheraton Hotel is located] with three basic goals in mind. First, to attack the heart of the Salvadoran upper class, causing panic and concern among those who are the pillars of the present government. Second, to prove to the OAS delegation, headed by Secretary General Joao Baena Soares, who was staying at the hotel, that the Armed Forces were not in control of the situation and that the guerrillas were not defeated as was being claimed. Third, to unmask the "CIA" operation to guarantee support from and obtain points with Noriega.

There is little doubt about the first two points of the operation, which ended with a secret agreement that was even accepted by the United States.

However, there was a halo of mystery regarding the mission of the U.S. military men who had a brief shootout with the FMLN. They later remained in the building, staying there even after the guerrillas had already left.

It was officially reported that they were a team of "Green Berets" sent to El Salvador to evaluate the Salvadoran Army's degree of preparation. This, however, was not a convincing explanation and it provoked a controversy even in the United States. The members of the group looked like true mercenaries. They were heavily armed. Their presence in El Salvador had not been authorized by Congress, and it was said that George Bush had sent a special "Delta Force" team to rescue them.

Several newsmen, who entered the place where the alleged "Green Berets" were found, discovered that there was no need to release them because the guerrillas had abandoned the building.

In talks with newsmen, the U.S. citizens declined to give their names, where they were from, what their mission was or why they were still inside the hotel when it was empty. The former minister also disclosed that the U.S. officials were linked with the regional CIA official who was in charge of drafting a new plan, authorized recently by the White House, to eliminate Noriega in any way. El Salvador was chosen as the base of operations, after other countries in the region declined the offer.

The same source reiterated later that there are deep differences within the Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces on how to tackle the guerrilla conflict, which has left a strong impression given the guerrilla's demonstrated fighting capabilities.

The source confirmed the prevailing general opinion among the military sector which favors a total and conclusive conflict with the rebels and supports the

appointment of Air Force Commander Juan Rafael Bustillo as Defense Minister.

The former minister stated that the United States has emphatically given its support to the rightist government of Alfredo Cristiani. Apparently, however, the White House is planning to replace it in the coming months with another one more to Washington's satisfaction and which can handle the guerrillas.

### Students Picket U.S. Quarry Heights Base

*PA2511025089 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] University student organizations and the Association of Employees of Panama University picketed in front of the U.S. military base at Quarry Heights on the slopes of Ancon Hill this morning. They were demonstrating in solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

The FER-29 [Revolutionary Student Front], the Movement of Kuna Youth, and the Panamanian Revolutionary Youth participated in the demonstration, shouting slogans against the U.S. policy in El Salvador.

During the protest some U.S. military troops in battle array stationed themselves at the entrance to the base, while other troops filmed the proceedings.

### Groups Protest U.S. Maneuvers Near Chilibre

*PA2411201289 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1114 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] U.S. troops stationed in the canal area carried out another act of provocation this morning. They occupied areas near the Chilibre Potable Water Plant.

When the people of Chilibre noticed the invading army's arrogant and defiant attitude, they organized themselves and staged a demonstration repudiating and rejecting this new aggression.

Radio Nacional contacted the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] in Chilibre. Julio Alvarado, president of that PRD chapter, gave us an account of the incident.

[Begin recording] This morning, the U.S. Army carried out maneuvers here in the Chilibre area. Specifically, they occupied the causeway or bridge over Madden Dam.

Initially, the PRD people here thought that they were in areas under national jurisdiction. Therefore, we took action by calling on the active forces in the community, under the leadership of Cecilia Montesar. We mobilized contingents of active sectors within the community. We got ready with our national flags and slogans to defend our sovereign rights in our area.

However, the U.S. troops remained within the coordination areas. Therefore, our party members here, together with the community people, CODEPADI [Committee for the Defense of the Fatherland's Dignity] members in Cemento Bayano, IDAAN [National Water and Sanitation Institute], IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification], MOP [Public Works Ministry], DIGEDECOM [General Directorate of Community Development], as well as residents of Alcalde Diaz and San Juan in common agreement coordinated actions with the Panama Defense Forces so as not to fall into provocations. We know that at this time, as part of its famous Plan Five against Panama, the United States is trying to create tension and provoke us.

Therefore, since they were in coordination areas, we decided not to go; instead we held a meeting at the courtyard in front of the community representative's office with all those who had voluntarily gathered here with their flags, slogans, and placards. However, we must say that we remain vigilant and are ready to defend our territorial integrity at any time.

A few minutes ago, we received the latest report from the area, saying that the U.S. troops had evacuated the area and were returning to their bases in Colon. [end recording]

### Noriega's Appointment as Government Head Viewed

*PA2411161289 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[By Andrew Claret]

[Text] Panama City, 23 Nov (EFE)—General Manuel Antonio Noriega has expanded his role as Panamanian "strongman" by adding to his position of commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] that of "coordinator" of an Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives that operates as a parliament.

Through this new appointment, Noriega will have a hand in all state functions: in the FDP, as commander in chief; in the government, as member of the State Council; and in the legislative branch, as "coordinator" of the assembly.

The assembly is made up of 510 representatives of the Panamanian "Corregimientos"—the country's smallest administrative divisions—appointed by the General State Council. It was rehabilitated after the annullment of the elections and reactivated after the foiled coup against Noriega on 3 October.

Government sources claim that this accumulation of functions is justified because of the "U.S. aggression" and are even proposing that the general personally assume the functions of head of government like his predecessor, Omar Torrijos.

However, the general's appointment as head of government is opposed by some sectors in the regime itself and by high-ranking FDP officers who take a dim view of direct military involvement in politics.

An incumbent Cabinet minister who asked to remain anonymous has disclosed that Colonel Marcos Justines,

chief of the FDP General Staff, "is not quite pleased" with the requests that Noriega assume the position of chief of government. Some officers feel that the appointment to the position may "drive" Noriega away from his functions as military chief at a time when the FDP is still reeling from the impact of the foiled coup, which left 11 officers dead, 37 under arrest, and several in exile in the United States.

Meanwhile, the opposition only concedes a "symbolic" significance to the assignment of the new role to the general. Guillermo Endara, the main opposition leader, who is in refuge at the Apostolic Nunciaticure due to official threats against the regime's opponents for alleged complicity in plans to murder Noriega, has said that "this does not give Noriega even a small bit of additional power."

Endara feels that Noriega already has "all power," and he thinks that the only advantage in his appointment as head of government would be "to further reduce what little power "Pancho" Rodriguez, the president of the Republic, possesses."

A high-ranking official has said that the measure has not yet been worked out in full, adding that the executive branch "is evaluating the connotations the appointment may have." One of the possible negative consequences is that the measure may be rejected by the foreign ministries [of other countries].

Several diplomats have pointed out during the last few days that Rodriguez, who is regarded as a moderate, has never referred to the possibility that Noriega assume the post of chief of government, which is not considered in the current Constitution. On the other hand, the most radical sectors of the regime, which includes most members of the assembly, are pressuring for the measure to be adopted as soon as possible; they have called a new meeting of the assembly for 14 December, at which it may be adopted. Among them are many "corregidores," for whom the disadvantages that may result from appointing the general are outstripped by the advantages.

One of them, Ramon Ashby, said that "there has not been a single president who has asked for the changes the general has requested."

Another one, Dario Pitty, has commented on any possible criticism of the constitutionality of the measure, pointing out that "representative democracy has been torn to pieces and it is impossible to solder the break."

Those who argue that it is necessary to appoint the general claim that the most recent alleged U.S. threats to kidnap or murder him as the motive.

Noriega himself has declined comment thus far on questions about the likelihood of his appointment. He gave thanks for his appointment as "coordinator," and smiled when newsmen asked him about his future position as head of government.

## Pro-Regime March, Rally End Without Incident

*PA2511191589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1805 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Panama City, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Panamanian Government and Justice Minister Renato Pereira declared today that "the people will fight" against the "U.S. violence," and to do so "will request aid from Lebanon to Patagonia."

Pereira made these statements at the end of a march of public officials and militiamen of the "Dignity Battalions," armed civilians trained by the Panama Defense Forces [FDP], as part of the operation called "An Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth."

The FDP, led by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, began an operation with that slogan this week. It deployed troops and militiamen in an effort to make sure that any attack against the "strongman" of the regime "is paid for at a high price."

Renato Pereira, a trusted Noriega man, said that they will also request aid from the nations and organizations "fighting imperialism."

For his part, Benjamin Colamarco, commander of the "Dignity Battalions," said that this operation, organized by "patriotic Panamanians" is to "demonstrate the organized people's readiness to defend the fatherland from enemies here and abroad."

Some 5,000 public officials and militiamen of the "Dignity Battalions" marched today under a steady rain, along the principal avenues and neighborhoods of the capital, where the opposition is supposed to live, shouting nationalist slogans against the "sedition."

The march ended at noon without incident with a political rally in a downtown park.

For its part, the Panamanian opposition yesterday accused the State Council, of which Noriega is a part, of promoting "state terrorism" by blaming its leaders for the possible physical elimination of the general. The State Council on 21 November denied the existence of an alleged plot to eliminate Noriega, warning that the assassination of the "strong man" would give rise to "cries for vengeance."

## Government Announces 'General Mobilization' Plan

*PA2511131389 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Nov 89 p 1*

[Text] Government sources announced on 24 November that the Panamanian Army, Dignity Battalions, and the entire government will conduct a general mobilization of all its forces in Panama City today.

A government spokesman, who requested anonymity, said the march, described as "administrative and operative," will begin at 0830 in response to "the increasing U.S. military actions in Panamanian territory."

The meeting places will be: the corner of 50th Street and Cincuentenario Avenue; the El Dorado Shopping Mall on Tumba Muerto; Ascanio Arosemena Square; and Cathedral Park.

This newspaper learned that the demonstrators will express their support for current Panamanian army Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega and for the main government leaders during a rally at Urraca Park.

The existence of a U.S. Administration plan called Panama Five to "murder" Gen Noriega led the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives (ANCR) to declare a "state of alert" and to ask the government to declare a "state of national urgency."

Last week, various FDP [Panama Defense Forces] companies carried out tactical movements and military exercises in support of the Dignity Battalions last week.

## PRD on Plans To Defend National Sovereignty

*PA2411164689 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 24 Nov 89 pp 1, 7*

[Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) "press communique" following installation of the National Political Commission at the Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City on 23 November]

[Text] The PRD National Political Commission discussed plans for our people's mobilization in defense of our national sovereignty at a meeting held in this capital.

A fundamental aspect that was stressed was the importance of maintaining unity among PRD members in mobilizing our people's rank and file in defense of our fatherland.

The PRD has recommended that the struggle against the aggression be carried out in an organized way so that grassroots sectors can more effectively face the actions of U.S. imperialism, which day by day has intensified its campaign of provocations and intimidations.

The PRD National Political Commission headed by Carlos Duque also discussed tasks to be carried out within the party's reorganization process at all levels.

In addition, the commission discussed and approved its internal regulations to facilitate and strengthen the work of this important PRD organ.

## Argentina

### First UK Trade Delegation Since War Arrives

*PY2511231889 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1844 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Nov (TELAM)—A British trade delegation headed by the viscount of Alamein, Lord David Montgomery, arrived this afternoon in Argentina. Montgomery is accompanied by 52 businessmen, all members of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The delegation arrived at 1330 [1530 GMT] at Ezeiza International Airport. It was welcomed by Jorge Alberto Forrester, chairman of the Argentine-British Chamber of Commerce.

Forrester called the arrival of the delegation a "significant event" and expressed his "satisfaction" over the expeditiousness with which trade relations with Great Britain have been reestablished.

Montgomery also expressed his "pleasure" over returning to Argentina, a country he has visited frequently for 25 years.

He said that the resumption of the Anglo-Argentine dialogue has allowed "in less than a month, more than 50 English businessmen" to sign up for this mission.

Montgomery described Argentina as a "traditional partner for England," because "we have had commercial ties for more than 150 years."

He said that the objective of the mission is "to reestablish relations," and that for this reason "we are going to talk with several organizations. In this group we have businessmen who will study possible investment" in Argentina, in different fields.

He added that since the Malvinas war the loss "has been great," because after the conflict "bilateral trade was interrupted." Before the war, annual bilateral trade amounted to some 300 million pounds sterling, and "this has disappeared; therefore, we should resume this trade and even increase it."

He stated: "We have lost our participation in the market, and we must therefore restore the ties. The first step must be to see what Argentina is like today." He said that by the end of next week the delegation will reach some conclusions.

Resuming bilateral trade relations will allow Argentina "to open a path to Europe, which will become a single market in 1992," he said.

### Menem Against Signing Nonproliferation Treaty

*PY2411211089 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Nov 89 p 11*

[Excerpts] President Carlos Menem made it clear yesterday that "Argentina will not sign the Tlatelolco nuclear nonproliferation treaty because it would go against the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes that we have managed to build up over the years with considerable effort."

In statements published yesterday by the local magazine ARGENTINA NUCLEAR, the head of state recalled that the Justicialist platform for the May 14 elections pointed out "Argentina's traditional attitude of not changing national policies as long as the important questions behind them remained unchanged."

Menem expressed his willingness to promote the export of high technology, "taking into account the general interest of generating a flow of financial support from production to overcome the current crisis." [passage omitted]

In related developments, Presidential Chief-of-Staff Alberto Kohan disclosed yesterday that the Soviet government issued an invitation to President Menem to visit the largest country on Earth. Kohan recently returned from the Soviet Union, where he engaged in negotiations towards establishing bilateral agreements.

The official ruled out all rumors of his possible resignation. The rumors suggested that his post would be merged with that of Presidential Legal and Technical Secretary Raul Granillo Ocampo.

### Menem Receives Invitation for USSR Visit

*PY2411170789 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1926 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Nov (DYN)—Presidential Secretary General Alberto Kohan said today that the Soviet Government has issued an invitation to President Menem to visit the Soviet Union. Kohan added that Menem will visit the USSR next year, but that the date is still "under consideration by the Foreign Ministry."

Kohan made this statement at Ezeiza International Airport upon his return to the country on board an Aerolineas Argentinas flight from the Soviet Union. Kohan held a series of meetings during his short visit to that country "to see what we can do together."

Kohan characterized his trip as "very positive," adding that "the Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Trade Department are coordinating a series of efforts on issues that are very important for our bilateral relations."

Kohan applauded the deep transformations at all levels in the Soviet Union, but warned that what is occurring in that Asian country [as received] "cannot be compared" with the situation in Argentina. Kohan rejected any similarity between Mikhail Gorbachev's "perestroyka"

and Carlos Menem's reform policies that some sectors are calling "Menemstroyka." "Menem is introducing deep changes. That is what the country needs because the world is changing," Kohan said.

Kohan said that, rather than looking for Soviet investments, he discussed "what we can do together." Kohan indicated that "we are making good progress" on fishing agreements, which will be "very advantageous for our two countries," Kohan said.

Asked about the latest monetary crisis, Kohan said: "Some small sectors continue to operate in bad faith, typical of times when it was easier to speculate than to work." Kohan added that "the government will stand strong and will not change its policies," no matter how difficult the situation.

### Alsogaray Comments on IMF Loan, Austral Value

*PY2511131289 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Alvaro Alsogaray, presidential adviser on the foreign debt, dismissed rumors that Argentina is negotiating another $5-billion loan with the IMF. Alsogaray also said that the dollar is not rising; what is happening, he said, is that the austral is falling.

Alsogaray made these statements after a meeting with President Menem. He also agreed to meet with Economy Minister Rapanelli next week to discuss a strategy on the debt. Regarding an impending $5-billion IMF loan, Alsogaray said:

[Begin Alsogaray recording] The only thing we have done about the foreign debt is to sign a $1.4-billion agreement with the IMF covering 7 months. The news yesterday on another $5-billion loan agreement is totally false. The only thing we have is the $1.4-billion agreement. From this point on, we will have to analyze the renegotiation of the entire debt, and this is what I am working on. [end recording]

Alsogaray said that the dollar is not going up; rather the austral is falling because—quote—money is being printed—unquote. Alsogaray, as usual, pulled a paper with figures from his pocket and said that liquidity in October increased by 29.8 percent. On top of the previous 74-percent increase, this generates strong pressure on the prices of commodities, including the dollar. Alsogaray said that if the government maintains the dollar at artificially low levels, another dollar market—the parallel market—will show the dollar going up. If you implement price controls you will have scarcity and a black market, Alsogaray concluded.

Alsogaray also said the new oil policy is positive. The Houston plan has been complemented by two decrees; some details are still missing, but we are on the right path, Alsogaray said.

### Menem Postpones Decision on Antinarcotics Force

*PY2511132389 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1044 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Nov (NA)—President Carlos Menem has emphasized that "the Armed Forces and the people identify with each other completely." Menem also temporarily postponed a decision on the creation of an antinarcotics force.

"We have not decided anything on the antinarcotics brigade yet. That is the job of the Federal Police and the security forces," Menem added. The president made these remarks after a ceremony to welcome the frigate "Libertad" to the metropolitan port after a training trip of nearly 6 months.

Asked about the Armed Forces salary situation, Menem recognized the fact that it "is bad," adding, however, that "we cannot fabricate money. We have to produce the wealth first."

Regarding the Argentine Navy, Menem said: "We want a strong navy, not only for its firepower, but for its productive capacity." Menem added that "the government is doing everything possible to help our defense production." [passage omitted]

### Senate Approves Military Officers' Promotions

*PY2411205489 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Nov 89 p 11*

[Text] The Senate yesterday approved the promotions of Army Chief-of-Staff Isidro Caceres to Major General and his Navy counterpart Jorge Ferrer to Vice-Admiral, among many other high-ranking officers of the three Armed Forces whose promotion was recommended.

In the Army, Generals Pablo Skalany and Martin Bonet were also promoted to Major Generals, while Colonels Hector Martinez, David Comini, Carlos Zabala, Carlos Schilling, Juan Giuliano, Ricardo Rapacioni, Enrique Sztyrle, David Ruiz Palacios, Luis Cloux, Enrique Servatico, Edmundo Bertoncello, Carlos Settel, Carlos Bertuzzi, Carlos Girardi and Carlos Dominguez became Brigadier Generals.

In the Navy, Ferrer will be accompanied in his new rank by Rear-Admirals Fernando Garcia, Antonio Mozzarelli and Oscar Albino, while Captains Julio Perez, Carlos Robacio, Domingo Giorsetti, Edgardo Meric, Jose Acuna, Enrique Molina Pico, Jose Tejo, Ismael Garcia, Jorge Enrico, Luis Carbajal, Alfredo Yung, Oscar de Salas and Neddo Basterra were promoted to Rear-Admirals.

Finally, the Air Force was represented by Carlos Corino and Tomas Rodriguez, promoted to Brigadier Generals, and Alberto Lindow, Eduardo Martinez, Mario Laporta, Ernesto Michelli, Angel Torigio, Eduardo Merinelli, Juan Paulik and Jorge Gimenez, who became Brigadiers.

### Attack on Journalist Blamed on Drug Traffickers

*PY2711234889 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1014 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Nov (TELAM)—Carlos Pupin, assistant to the "No Concessions" [Sin Concesiones] program, which is aired over Radio Argentina under the direction of Patricio Kelly, said that the attack this morning against Kelly—a former Nationalist leader—was caused "by his unyielding struggle against drug trafficking."

Pupin reported that at 0645, when Kelly was about to enter the radio station to begin his program, which is aired from 0700 to 0900, he was shot at "from a pickup truck, apparently a Ford, fitted with a green canvas top, in which there were three people."

According to the first reports, one of the persons got out of the pickup and fired twice with a carbine. One of the bullets hit Kelly in his left leg, while the other one hit the wall of the building.

Kelly at first tried to repel the attack, but "since he was losing a lot of blood, he sought to reach the radio. At that moment, the radio's security guard was coming out of the building, so the attacker returned to the vehicle and escaped."

Pupin said that the incident was seen by security guard Eduardo Gonzalez and a passerby, who both helped Kelly and called an ambulance."

It has been reported that Kelly has been admitted to the X-ray room of the Argerich Hospital, while personnel of the 14th Buenos Aires Police Station investigate at the radio facilities.

## Bolivia

### Interior Minister Capobianco Appeals for Calm

*PY2511012889 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Guillermo Capobianco, interior, migration, and justice minister, has reported that the Interior Ministry is investigating the possible presence in Bolivia of terrorist groups that are trying to create an atmosphere of unrest.

The government official said that the state security organizations are investigating this case, based on a number of notes addressed to several La Paz deputy prefects who were instructed not to contribute to the government's work.

Minister Capobianco reported that the question will be studied carefully and that this issue has profound connotations.

Minister Capobianco has asked the people in general to remain calm to prevent any deterioration of the situation.

The government official added that the country's social situation is good and that the state of siege has permitted the citizens to restore the tranquillity that they were losing as a result of demonstrations and other acts of protest.

The interior minister said that, at this moment, no one should feel persecuted for any reason. An atmosphere of tranquillity prevails, but the state of siege is obviously meant to safeguard public order, he noted.

Capobianco said that the national police are complying with the specific duties related to their mandate to preserve domestic peace. He admitted, however, that there are some groups who are trying to tarnish the country's image.

### FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Decorated

*PY2511171789 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Government, in a ceremony yesterday at Government House, has decorated FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Jurgen Warnke with the Grand Cross of the Simon Bolivar National Order. In the ceremony, which was attended by national, diplomatic, and FRG Embassy officials, Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde expressed the Bolivian Government's gratitude to the FRG for the constant support it has given to Bolivia since 1978. The foreign minister added that the FRG's support has enabled the Bolivian Government to implement several programs in the mining, metallurgical, agricultural, and other sectors.

Foreign Minister Iturralde noted that aid from friendly countries is particularly important for this stage of the government's economic reactivation program.

The visiting FRG Government official thanked the Bolivian Government for this decoration and pointed out that Bolivia receives more FRG aid than any other Latin American country. Warnke added that the Bolivian Government's efforts to achieve economic stability are recognized throughout the world.

### MNR Founder, Former Minister Del Castillo Dies

*PY2411194689 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] The remains of Alvaro Perez del Castillo, former minister, former ambassador, and former national deputy will be buried today.

The well-known politician of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] died in the early morning hours of 23 November. Del Castillo received official recognition for his services to the nation.

The various MNR committees paid their last tribute to their party founder, national leader, and representative

of the old guard. Wreaths were sent by the General Secretariat, the Professionals Committee National Secretariat, the National Youth Committee, the Organized Free Transport Cell, the Labor Secretariat, the Peasants Committee, the Women's Committee, and the Security Group.

A memorial service will be held at the National Congress today. Del Castillo's funeral will take place at the National Cemetery this afternoon.

## Brazil

### Nuclear Cooperation Accord With USSR Possible

*PY2511114889 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Nov 89 p A-5*

[Text] Nuclear Engineer Guilherme Camargo, 36, president of the Brazilian Nuclear Energy Association (ABEN), said yesterday that a delegation of Soviet physicists, on the 3d day of a visit to Rio de Janeiro, may sign cooperation agreements with Brazil on small nuclear reactor research. According to Camargo, these reactors can generate 50 to 500 megawatts. The Angra 1 reactor in the Angra dos Reis municipality (150 kilometers from Rio de Janeiro) can generate 656 megawatts when operating at 100-percent capacity. This is 20 percent of the electric power consumed in Rio de Janeiro.

Ten Soviet physicists are attending the first Brazilian-Soviet seminar on nuclear energy sponsored by the ABEN. Guilherme Camargo pointed out that the agreements are important "because in the area of high technology, which includes the nuclear sector, Brazil needs to have more options to attain the highest possible degree of sovereignty."

Some members of the Soviet delegation will visit the Angra 1 nuclear plant tomorrow. Physicist Aleksandr Protsenko, 59, president of the Soviet State Committee for the Peaceful Utilization of Atomic Energy, is meeting in Brasilia with Foreign Ministry representatives and the president of the National Commission for Nuclear Energy (CNEN), Rex Nazareth.

Protsenko said that the Soviet Union has a program to manufacture small nuclear reactors. He also said that that the USSR does not intend to manufacture more nuclear reactors like the one at Chernobyl, where an accident in April 1986 killed 31 people.

Camargo pointed out that the Soviets could transfer long-distance energy transmission technology to Brazil, which is only in the research stage of this technology.

### Aeroflot To Make Stopovers Starting April 1990

*PY2411203089 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Nov 89 p 24*

[Text] Belo Horizonte—Confins international airport will be the first Brazilian airport to be served by the Soviet airline Aeroflot, the airline with the world's largest number of planes and passengers, and with regular direct flights to Moscow. The announcement was made yesterday by Raimundo Cicero Lage, president of the Confins airport internationalization committee. He said that the flights will occur once a week, and that Belo Horizonte will be a commercial stopover on Aeroflot's Buenos Aires-Moscow route.

Cicero Lage reported that he is negotiating with Aeroflot for a stopover in Belgium. Such a stopover would aid Brazilian exporters, especially Fiat, which does a lot of business in Europe. A 250-passenger Ilyushin jet will make the direct Belo Horizonte-Moscow flight in 13 hours. On its Buenos Aires-Moscow route, the Aeroflot jet is now making a technical stopover at the Salvador airport.

The contract regulating the weekly flights from Confins to Moscow was secretly signed in Rio de Janeiro by Aeroflot and Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], which will supply fuel to the jets. According to Cicero Lage, the flights will begin in April 1990. The regulations for the Belo Horizonte-Moscow flights were arranged through Fiat do Brasil president Silvano Valentino, the president of the Brazil-USSR Chamber of Commerce.

### States Sign Integration Accord With Misiones

*PY2511011089 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] The Brazilian states of Santa Catarina and Parana have signed a cooperation agreement with the government of Argentine Province Misiones. The agreement signed in Chapeco provides for increasing trade and the exchange of technology between private enterprises of the two countries.

The agreement was signed during the third binational economic cooperation meeting in which some 150 government officials and Argentine and Brazilian businessmen participated. The meeting was held within the framework of the integration treaty signed in November 1988, which provides for a free market between the two countries in a 10-year period. [passage omitted]

### Assis-Brazil River Port Brings Pacific Closer

*PY2511122389 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] One phase of the Brazil-Peru program begun in July 1987 has almost been concluded with the construction of the Assis-Brazil port, which will allow better use of river transportation facilities on the border area and will open the path for an outlet to the Pacific for Brazil.

The integrated development of border areas has compelled the government to implement a series of bilateral agreements. The Brazil-Peru program, implemented in July 1987, has already set a few priorities, including the construction of a river port. As announced by (Silvio

Granvili), head of the Interior Ministry Amazonia Secretariat, the construction of this port is almost finished thanks to financial support from the SUDAM [Superintendency for Developing the Amazon Region] and the Interior Ministry.

[Begin (Granvili) recording] A floating port is being built in Assis, on the border with Peru, with the help of SUDAM and the Interior Ministry. This port will help the people of that town make better use of their river transportation facilities. I want to point out that this is part of our Brazil-Peru program, which falls under the border cooperation section of the Amazon Cooperation Program. We believe that with this project we are taking a small but important step toward an outlet to the Pacific. The highway that will link Brazil to the Pacific will probably go past Assis-Brazil. [passage omitted]

### Amazon Treaty Environment Committee Ends Meeting

*PY2511010289 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] After a 3-day meeting, the Environment Committee of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty ended talks on priority projects to be carried out during the next few years.

Each member country will be in charge of managing one project. Brazil is responsible for one of the more important projects; that is, the creation of agro-ecological zones and the monitoring of the environment. Other proposals to be granted priority treatment refer to the protection of jungle areas, for which Colombia is responsible; wildlife, for which Suriname is responsible; and hydrobiological resources, for which Peru is responsible.

Although the meeting primarily focused on environmental topics, the foreign debt issue was also brought up.

Those participating in the first meeting of the Environment Committee of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty also voiced their concern over the growing number of plantations of hallucinogenic [as heard] plants in the region. They noted that these plantations seriously harm the zone's ecology.

The first expenditures to be made by the committee will finance the previously mentioned projects. The disbursement of $15 million will be required.

### Three Governors Oppose PMDB Support for Lula

*PY2711010889 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Nov 89 p B-2*

[Excerpt] Governors Orestes Quercia (SP) [Sao Paulo State], Newton Cardoso (MG) [Minas Gerais State], and Alvaro Dias (PR) [Parana State] on 24 November took issue with the national board of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], because it has decided to give the PMDB's support to Luis Inacio da Silva.

The Minas Gerais State governor has sent a telex to Jarbas Vasconcelos, the party's acting president, in which he says: "We do not agree, and we do not accept this demonstration of weakness." Cardoso has stated that he has the backing of 400 mayors, town councillors, and political leaders with which to face the PMDB leadership. [passage omitted]

### Domingos To Dissolve PL, Create New Party

*PY2711023889 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Nov 89 p B-5*

[From the Brasilia Agency]

[Excerpt] Deputy Afif Domingos (PL-SP) [Liberal Party-Sao Paulo State], who was a presidential candidate during the first round of elections, announced yesterday that he will remain "neutral" during the second and last round of voting. Domingos said: "Neither Lula nor Collor can meet the ideals of our liberal democratic project." He also stated that on 29 November he will resume his campaign with an eye to the 1994 elections. This decision was made known to 70 state leaders and congressmen of the PL-PDC [Liberal Party-Christian Democratic Party] who supported his candidacy.

In this way, Domingos and Adolfo de Oliveira, PL bloc leader in the Chamber of Deputies, made known the party's official position, which must be approved today in Brasilia by the party leadership. They will also begin the process of dismantling the PL to allow the formation of the Liberal Democratic Party [Partido Liberal Democrata - PLD], which will be made up of segments of the PL and PDC, which was represented in the meeting by Deputy Roberto Ballestra, a leader in the Chamber of Deputies. [passage omitted]

### Looting in Porto Alegre; 1 Killed, 49 Injured

*PY2511191089 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1500 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] One hundred men from the Porto Alegre Military Brigade's riot squad were assigned to patrol downtown Porto Alegre area after a looting spree destroyed stores yesterday. Only a few stores opened today.

During the disorder that lasted approximately 3 hours rioters broke into downtown stores and sacked them. Police trying to disperse the crowds clashed with the looters and arrested four teenagers and six men red-handed. They were charged with battery and damage to private property.

Today downtown Porto Alegre was calm, but the movement of people in the streets was scarce. Only those stores that escaped the looting opened, and with doors half closed.

In the four downtown blocks, almost all malls, bank branches, and clothing stores were broken into and looted. So far there is no estimate of the damage, which was severe to some stores.

Porto Alegre's largest shoe shop is located on the corner of Rua da Praia and Borjes de Medeiros. The disturbance was most serious here, where looters broke eight show windows and took everything in them.

The climate in downtown Porto Alegre today is still tense. Police are not allowing people to gather in groups on the streets. One hundred members of the Military Brigade riot squad are patrolling the streets.

The 10 individuals arrested during the disturbance will be freed to await trial, because they do not have previous criminal records. This morning Waldir Walter, Rio Grande Do Sul security secretary, said his department will open an inquiry to identify those responsible for the disturbance that resulted in 1 person dead and 49 injured.

### EMBRAER Sells Stock to Six Foreign Banks

*PY2511001889 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] has sold preferred nonvoting shares worth $100 million to six foreign banks.

The ceremony took place today at the Aeronautics Ministry. This is the first operation to capitalize the foreign debt of a Brazilian state enterprise.

Aeronautics Minister Octavio Moreira Lima believes that the transaction represents much more than a mere acquisition of capital. The most important thing is that it shows the confidence that the international financial community has in EMBRAER.

EMBRAER chairman Ozilio Silva said that the money resulting from the transaction will be used to honor EMBRAER debts.

### Instant Coffee Exports, Grain Crops Increase

*PY2511144289 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0830 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Summary] Instant coffee exports reached 5,200 tons in October 1989, 150 percent higher than in October 1988.

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics has announced that estimates for grain and vegetable crops indicate that the 1989 crops will far surpass the 65,879,000 tons harvested last year. It added that soybean production has increased by 33 percent.

### Import of Cuban Antimeningitis Vaccine Suspended

*PY2411201089 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Nov 89 p 21*

[Excerpt] Brasilia—The Brazilian Government has interrupted the purchase of antimeningitis type B vaccine from Cuba. The decision, made by Health Minister Seigo Tsuzuki, has been communicated to the Cubanacam company that manufactures the product. In addition to the delay in delivery, Cuba did not comply with a clause of the agreement whereby information should be provided on the product's manufacture, including the procedure for filling the vaccine vials. Brazil needs to know that procedure because the vaccine is imported in bulk.

The Health Ministry also wants to know the details of the quality control program for the vaccine, since 90,000 doses contaminated with bacteria have already been returned. This contamination was found during tests conducted at the National Health Quality Control Institute (INCQS) of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ).

In Sao Paulo, Cubanacam director Grisell Marrero told O ESTADO reporter Aurelio Gimenez that she keeps in touch with Interbras representatives daily, but that she is not aware that agreements between the two enterprises for acquiring vaccine from Cuba have been cancelled. Marrero admits that there were quality problems with the first shipment of vaccine, but not with 90,000 doses. She said; "What happened was not abnormal because the quality problem affected only a limited amount of the product. This is normal, as with any other product." [passage omitted]

## Chile

### Pinochet Sends Condolences for Lebanese President

*PY2411113689 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] At President Augusto Pinochet's special request, Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz has sent a condolence message to Lebanese Ambassador to Chile Samir Shamma [name as heard] on the murder of Lebanese President Rene Mu'awwad.

The message states that the Chilean Government and people wish to voice their sympathy over the treacherous attack that killed the newly-elected president of that country. The note goes on to point out that Chile energetically condemns any violent or terroristic action from any quarter, especially when such an action, like the cowardly attack carried out yesterday, affects a friendly country that is searching for peace.

### Interior Minister Links Attacks to Radio Moscow

*PY2411163989 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Carlos Caceres has said that the terrorist attacks that have taken place over the last few hours could be the result of calls made by Radio Moscow. Minister Caceres made these comments at the end of a ceremony in which 614 homes were handed over to their new owners and more than 1,200 property documents were given to residents of the Villa San Jose de la Estrella compound in La Florida District.

[Begin Caceres recording] There is no doubt about the double meaning of the Communist Party message normally used in the electoral debates. The incidents that occurred last night could be one more (?result) of the call made by Radio Moscow on (?Thursday night). [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Santiago Bank Office Bombed; No Casualties

*PY2411160489 Santigo Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] A terrorist attack took place at 2210 last night at the Credit and Investment Bank office on Eugenio Varas Street and 11 de Septiembre Avenue in Santiago. The bomb contained a [word indistinct] of ANFO [ammonium nitrate-fuel oil] and 200-300 grams of ammonium gelignite. The bomb was thrown at the bank office by a couple of youths not older than 20.

The explosion destroyed the bank's facade and damaged the cornice of the building, but there were no casualties. The Carabineros are investigating the attack that, according to the police, is another in a series of attacks that have been taking place in Santiago since 22 November. [passage omitted]

### Attack on Aeromar Causes 4 Million Pesos Damage

*PY2411155189 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] The Aeromar enterprise has asserted that its link to the Australian CNT [Transnational Transportation Company] will not cause a collapse of the Chilean land transportation union. This was stated by Aeromar commercial manager (Werner Cud), who also estimated that the damage caused by the terrorist attack by a group of unidentified individuals against the Aeromar offices at 202 Santa Rosa Street will amount to 4 million Chilean pesos. [passage omitted]

### Terrorists Reportedly Recruiting Young Students

*PY2411115689 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] The police have criticized the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] for recruiting high school students to participate in acts of violence and to plant bombs. This accusation was proven by the incident in Conchali district last night in which 17-year-old Hector Benegas was torn to pieces by a bomb. [passage omitted]

As has already been reported, 19-year-old Roberto Bascunan Bustos was also injured in the explosion. Bascunan is being held under arrest by the Carabineros. The two individuals belonged to the so-called Rodriguista militias organized by the FPMR, the armed wing of the Communist Party.

### Candidate Buchi Interviewed by Radio Chilena

*PY2211233089 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[Text] Presidential candidate Hernan Buchi has ruled out the possibility of paying compensation to people or their relatives involved in human rights violations. He added that if he is elected president he would ask the Vicariate of the Solidarity to join an organization that he calls the National Commission for Reconciliation [Comision Nacional de Reconciliacion].

Buchi responded to dozens of questions from our journalists during the Presidential Hopefuls on Radio Chilena [Presidenciables en Radio Chilena] program that was broadcast last night over a national radio network.

Let us now listen to part of the dialogue between the independent right candidate with journalist Ramon Abarca, who usually covers church matters.

Buchi refers to those who would serve on his commission.

[Begin recording] [Buchi] Political parties, congressmen, church organizations, and people involved in human rights.

[Abarca] Would you also include, for example, the Vicariate of the Solidarity?

[Buchi] Yes, I would consider it appropriate.

[Abarca] You have also talked about compensation for those involved in human rights violations. Would you explain this compensation?

[Buchi] I believe that human life is irreparable, that is, anything that affects a persons' life or has seriously jeopardized a persons' life is irreparable. This includes those killed during a terrorist act or by mistake by organizations repressing terrorism. It also includes the families involved in these situations. Whenever human lives are involved, it does not matter why or how, these are absolutely irreparable acts. I do not believe that just compensation can be paid. There is no such thing. [End recording]

The conversation between the Radio Chilena journalists and the presidential candidate was quoted in foreign dispatches, including the AFP news agency.

In the headline of its dispatch, the AFP news agency quotes Buchi as saying that solutions to human rights violations, truth, justice, pardon, harmony, and social peace must be sought.

AFP quotes the candidate as saying that he does not rule out the possibility of finding a solution to the possibility that General Augusto Pinochet will remain as Army commander in chief.

Buchi was also asked about his future if he loses in the December elections.

Buchi told journalist Patricia Rodriguez that he does not rule out the possibility of running again in 1993 and said that he will remain involved in politics.

[Begin recording][Buchi] I do not believe that it [word indistinct]. I have toured the entire country. I have experienced the mystique ...

[Rodriguez, interrupting] But it is possible, isn't it? ...

[Buchi, interrupting] If you push me, if you push me [repeats himself] on a hypothetical point I will tell you that I want my ideas to remain current in the country and to be properly represented in the country. I will look for and promote the largest possible number of leaders who will represent them ...

[Rodriguez, interrupting] Will you always remain a leader?

[Buchi, resuming] ... the largest number of leaders who will represent them and who will hopefully replace me. If those leaders fail to appear—and only like that—will I be willing to continue the struggle, because this is my responsibility.[end recording]

Hernan Buchi said that the 1973 Amnesty Law is a tool that contributes to the country's social peace.

The series of programs entitled: Presidential Hopefuls on Radio Chilena will continue on 28 November at 2200 with an in-depth interview with candidate Francisco Javier Errazuriz by members of our radio station's press department. On 5 December, we will broadcast an interview with Patricio Aylwin, the opposition's single candidate.

### * Impact of Socialist Union Analyzed

*90ET0020B Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 22 Oct 89 pp D6, D7*

[Article by Maria Angelica de Luigi: "Lagos and Almeyda...United?"]

[Text] A change in the opposition "balance of forces" reportedly has led to the recently announced union of socialists and to their decision to participate in an eventual Aylwin government as a single party. The union of socialists will have 42 candidates for deputy and 10 for senator.

Their objective for 1990 is: "To ensure the hegemony of the Left, which should be capable of becoming an alternative government."

The union of the socialists will result in breaking present ties to the instrumental or "disposable" parties (such as the PPD and the PAIS) [Party for Democracy and Broad Party of the Socialist Left], which, before they disappear, will go on campaigning and attracting votes for candidates of the Left.

What the Left calls "the balance of forces" is going to lead to a spectacular jolt. This will be a direct blow to the position of dominance which the Christian Democracy [DC] claims to enjoy without having to make balancing commitments to future opposition members of Congress who are elected.

It is one thing to bring with you 46 DC deputies, as against 31 PPD and 12 Almeyda Socialist deputies. It is a very different thing to fight for seats on the same list with an opponent of almost the same size: 46 DC against 42 just plain socialists, united in a single party.

Even more, it is one thing to share power in a government with two socialist groups at a distance from each other. It is something else to share power with a single Socialist Party which, to judge from the effort being made to bring together all of the votes of the reformed and traditional Left, is going to be able to speak with authority, as a large party, at the table where decisions are made, should Aylwin be elected.

The socialists say that none of their allies should be surprised, that no one has tried to do anything improper. They say that the union of socialists was not achieved before the parliamentary candidacies were divided up with the rest of Concertacion. This was because the situation was not ripe, because there were still many wounds that needed healing and much personal hostility that needed to subside which had arisen in the heat of party discussions, in the sorrow of exile, in the midst of dangers resulting from clandestine work within the country.

The socialists say that, furthermore, during the preparation of the parliamentary lists, other parties mentioned the idea of unity and asked why the socialists sought so many parliamentary seats for each one of their factions when, after all, they were going to end up in a single party. The socialists say that they explained that the differences between the socialist factions were still very considerable and that existing wounds had still not healed.

And how did it happen that this week the announcements of unity came from all sides, to take effect after the December elections? What happened to the wounds, the hostility, and, especially, the deep differences between reformed and orthodox socialists, between those who wanted to work with the PC [Communist Party] and those who did not wish to do so. And so forth?

Parodying Ricardo Lagos, in a contemptuous phrase directed against the rival campaigns, a Christian Democrat commented: "As he said, it happens that socialists of all factions are the same nuisance, even though they come out of different spigots."

#### Organic Groups and the People

The PS [Socialist Party] calls its program "the renewed encounter of the organic groups with the supporters of socialism."

And the organic groups are the two parties in which the socialists have succeeded in grouping themselves after dividing into numerous factions since 1973. (Some 19

splinter groups were counted at one time.) One faction is the Arrata group, registered on a massive scale as the PPD (with the slogan, "the force of change"). The other is the Almeyda group, registered with the communists as PAIS. That is, some of them are reformed and the others are orthodox socialists. These are the words used when they speak in public. Or some of them are revisionists and the others are Stalinists, as they have said of themselves when they are annoyed.

The socialist supporters are the old militants who know each other by their respective silhouettes after 16 years in the feverish search for votes for seats in Congress. (They say: "Do not forget that in 1973 we obtained more than 22 percent of the votes at the national level.")

They say that it is the socialist supporters who cleared the way for the organic groups to unite. And there is nothing that they can do but listen to these socialist supporters.

First, they say, there will be a fusion of central committees and political commissions, a kind of marriage to be tested before December, when all of their candidates for parliament will be proclaimed jointly. The difficult part will reportedly be left for 1990: the discussion of doctrine and the definition of a single political line.

However, de facto union has already begun at the level of youth organizations, and the Christian Democrats have felt it at meetings where they found themselves alone or with the sole support of a few radicals and social democrats in dealing with the united position of the entire Left.

**The DC View**

Lagos and Almeyda together? 42 candidates for deputy and 10 for senator? Out of four oppositionists running for the upper house in Santiago, will there be two from the same Socialist Party, Ricardo Lagos and Maria Elena Carrera?

The Christian Democrats have already begun to feel some annoyance. They pretend as much as they can about the unity of Concertacion, a platform which they cannot shake, at least until December, in supporting the DC candidate for the presidency.

For the rest, there is no longer anything to do now. "They are tied up and well tied up," as the opposition used to say that the government wishes to let things drag on. There remains the parliamentary agreement in which they share votes with the Left. What they did not anticipate is that, as an agreement within an agreement, the socialists were going to unite. And, furthermore, that the Left was not going to make them the gift of a single vote. And, on the other hand, they were going to bend over backwards in a massive effort to bring together their forces: the PPD with the Almeyda faction of the PS, plus the PR [Radical Party], plus the PC [Communist Party], plus the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left].

The socialists say that no one could have expected anything else. However, in the view of many people within Concertacion, it was difficult to think that the Socialism Renewed group would reunite easily with orthodox socialists. Furthermore, they "counted" on the PPD in particular to build up the Center-Left against the traditional Left. The Christian Democracy made important "sacrifices" to this end. And it did not even suspect what was happening when the socialists on all sides changed their parliamentary lists so that their candidates would not run against each other in any district or region.

And now?

There are several Christian Democrats who are preparing to ask for explanations after the elections from those who changed the balance in favor of a single, joint, opposition list. They include those who believe that Andres Zaldivar or Juan Hamilton are being displaced, to give only two examples. They would have run much better alone than on the same list with the PPD (that is, with Ricardo Lagos and Laura Soto) or under the umbrella of Aylwin.

Others say that this was clearly done to assure Aylwin of having the votes of the Left. But the critics ask how many fewer Christian Democracy members of Congress is this support of the Left going to mean?

This is something which will not be known until December, when the socialists, if nothing stands in their way, jointly proclaim their candidates.

**Homogenizing the Left**

There are socialists who assure everyone that nothing will be able to prevent unity: "Because there is already an agreement between Arrate and Almeyda, the leaders of the two groups."

Among the members of the Almeyda faction there is a sense of urgency. They say: "We must unite before December."

On the other hand, among the reformed socialists there are reservations. They say: "Why not unite after the elections? It would be better when we see who elects more candidates."

However, the two groups are tempted by the dream of rebuilding "a great Socialist Party capable of uniting and leading the whole Left, a Left with its roots in the masses and in touch with today, capable of expanding its influence toward the political Center."

The project was discussed at length at the last plenary meeting of the Almeyda faction of the PS, where it was stated: "The Chilean Left must be capable of presenting itself as an alternative to the government, of standing up as a force capable of governing the country. And apart from being capable of generating a broad democratic consensus, it must have the capacity to undertake these tasks on its own."

At the same meeting it was stated: "It is for the socialists today to lead the Chilean Left, which must be broadened, bringing in to the maximum extent progressive forces which are now represented in the PAIS, the PPD, among the Humanists, and the Greens."

At the same plenary session it was considered "that what would happen in the electoral and political sense between now and December would be extremely relevant," because "in the parliamentary elections—although in a manner limited by the electoral law and by omission in party agreements—we have the possibility of projecting the force of united socialism and of the Left as a whole, thanks to the PPD-PAIS agreement, which will make it possible for us to face the future with greater strength in undertaking the task of democratization."

**Future Tasks**

At the same time socialists from all factions have been examining very carefully the task which they will assume "in the future, triumphant government of the opposition."

They call a future Aylwin government a "period of transition to democracy." It will be a government of transition only because, even when the Christian Democratic candidate wins, "the authoritarian model and the forces which support it will not have been fully defeated."

The Left, they add, will only be able to speak of authentic democracy in Chile "when the extent of the defeat and isolation of the authoritarian groups is such that, in that democracy, we who think of it from the socialist perspective can not only live within it but compete under conditions of equality to make our revolutionary program prevail, so that it is shared by the majority of the people, through winning political and cultural hegemony over society."

Returning to the theme of the "balance of forces," the socialists believe that, if Aylwin wins, "there will be a different line-up of forces, favorable to the democratic camp, which will have won a national majority, added to the relevant fact that it will have control of the government and of a parliamentary majority."

However, they warn that "there will be groups which, based on the Armed Forces, the political and economic Right, and the property-owning classes, will fight to limit democracy to authoritarian forms."

**In Government**

That conclusion led them (at the plenary meeting of the Almeyda Faction of the PS, held 1 week ago) to approve a "firm socialist commitment to ensure the success of the transition government," that is, the success of the Aylwin government.

They state that this does not mean forgetting their long-term project, their utopia. That is, working "in the direction of deep structural changes in a socialist direction which our country requires and which cannot be fully resolved in the forthcoming period."

Supporting the forthcoming Aylwin government will not mean "ignoring the fact that the kind of democracy to be built is at stake and that we socialists are fighting to achieve hegemony over society for a program of permanently broadening and deepening democracy, in an anticapitalist style and with a socialist perspective."

Referring even more concretely to the Aylwin government, they stated that "the breadth and form which the future government will have will not be fully determined and, consequently, between now and March 1990, and particularly during the electoral campaign, the party must have a policy to deal with the situation. This is necessary in order to build, in the heat of the struggle over the next few months, the political capacity and the mass support which will make it possible for that government to be of the kind which we advocate."

Therefore, they point to the need to "build hegemony," which means "showing that we socialists aspire to form and to be part of the future government with all democratic forces."

**Farewell to the PAIS and the PPD**

The people most surprised by the announced union of socialists were the independents, with no particular party affiliation, who are socialist sympathizers of various orientations and who supported the PAIS and the PPD. Although legally their candidates were under consideration until the final selection, in fact they would have voted for dead parties if the socialists united. In most cases the socialists have expressed the bulk of their position.

It is insisted by the two socialist groups that "it was always said that they were instrumental parties." And when they complained to the socialists of the PPD in particular (more open toward groups from the Center) that their followers and sympathizers had been defrauded to a certain extent because the latter belonged to a party "for change" (especially for change in the orthodox view of old-style socialism) and now were going to see themselves brought into the Almeyda faction of the PS, the answer given them was: "It is the absurd system which the government itself brought in to legalize the parties which created these situations."

Thus, there are groups which have already put up significant resistance in the PPD to the single idea of integration. Although the great majority of that party (Almeyda already called it "obsolete") is socialist and belongs to the Arrate group, there are still radical and even rightist groups in it. And it was anticipated that, if this unity of the socialists is completed before December, there will be critical statements made, desertions, and splits.

This is because the great problem which kept the two groups separated until now in old quarrels, the issue of

renovation for some and of resistance by others, will not be resolved this time. As an internal discussion, doctrinal matters and the political line of the new party will be put off until 1990.

For the period after the elections, for deciding in accordance with the new "balance of forces" matters as important as...policy toward party alliances. Until now it was known that the supporters of socialism renewed in the PPD refused to join with the communists and that the supporters of Almeyda have kept their unity for all of those years in various forms (MDP [Popular Democratic Movement], United Left, and PAIS). If they joined the united PS, which of the two would be the winner?

Patricio Aylwin, the candidate whom both groups support and in whose government the two groups have said that they will participate, is confident that change will predominate.

Aylwin said in his much discussed debate with Buchi: "What is happening in Poland, what is happening in the Soviet Union, and what is happening in Hungary are evidence of a world-wide phenomenon to which the elements of the former Unidad Popular [Popular Unity, Allende's coalition] are not immune. They also have learned from that experience and, consequently, they now have a very different position. I fought against them because I considered them totalitarians. And today I am convinced that they really believe in the value of democracy."

Was Aylwin thinking about this union between the Lagos and Almeyda socialist factions?

### Opposition Charged With Attack on Campaigner

*PY2411123289 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Relay from Valdivia by (Luis Alberto Tunez)]

[Excerpt] The Coalition of Parties for Democracy does not practice what it preaches. It has repeatedly urged people not to use violence, but then it goes and does exactly the opposite, as in the case of (Pamela Cachemelo), president of the youth group supporting Agustin Acuna Mendez, senatorial candidate for the Democracy and Progress Pact in District 53.

(Pamela Cachemelo), 20, is miraculously still alive after two unidentified individuals attacked her on the street. After cruelly insulting her and calling her a fascist, they grabbed her by the hair and beat her up as they tried to cut her with with knives. The thick clothing she was wearing fortunately prevented her from sustaining a deep cut in the stomach. Despite her minor wounds, the girl managed to escape from her attackers as some neighbors came to the rescue. The two individuals, approximately 25 years old, fled the scene after shouting threats and stating that she was one of the first fascist mummies [as heard] on their list in this city. [passage omitted]

### ANALISIS Director's Home Set on Fire

*PY2411180389 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Unidentified individuals set fire this morning to the home of ANALISIS magazine Director Juan Pablo Cardenas in San Vicente de Naltagua. Maria Eugenia Camus, head of the ANALISIS information department, reported that the incident occurred at about 0900 this morning after Mrs Cardenas left to take the children to school.

[Begin Camus recording] As Mrs Cardenas was returning to her home, she noticed that fire trucks and Carabineros patrol cars were going in the same direction. She then realized that the fire was at her house. She was told that the home had been doused with fuel. [end recording]

This is the second time that unidentified individuals have set fire to Juan Pablo Cardenas' home. A similar incident took place in July 1988, Camus said. She added that some peasants had warned Cardenas earlier that some unidentified individuals had been photographing his home on 7 November.

[Begin Camus recording] Some local peasants reported to Cardenas that three completely unknown men in a station wagon had been observing the home and taking pictures on 7 November. [end recording]

ANALISIS magazine will release a communique with more details on this second attack against the house of its director.

### PCCh Demands Release of 'Subversion' Prisoners

*PY2411115289 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] The proscribed Communist Party [PCCh] has demanded the release of all prisoners charged with subversion. This demand was made by PCCh leader Jaime Insunza, who also said that this group is determined to reach a sociopolitical agreement for the release of these prisoners through mobilizations or agitations.

Insunza also criticized presidential candidate Hernan Buchi for his comments on human rights during his television electoral campaign spot.

## Colombia

### Avianca Plane Explodes; No Survivors Reported

*PA2711135689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1335 GMT 27 Nov 89*

[Text] Bogota, 27 Nov (EFE)—An Avianca Boeing 727 with 107 people on board exploded today at 07:18 hours (1218 GMT) about 22 km south of Bogota, the El Dorado Airport control tower in Bogota confirmed.

Aeronautic authorities reported that a plane with registration number HK-1803 traveling from Bogota to Cali

took off at 07:13 from the Bogota Airport. A few minutes later, witnesses reported to Bogota radio stations that the plane exploded in the air, broke in two, and burst into flames.

Octavio Fonseca, a witness who was near where the plane crashed, told Cadena Radial Colombiana (Caracol) that "the plane exploded in the air and broke in two."

He added: "I have already gone to where the plane fell. The plane is completely destroyed; there are no survivors, only burned and mangled corpses."

### Terrorist Attack Suspected

*PA2711144189 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1342 GMT 27 Nov 89*

[Relay from reporter, broadcast in progress—live]

[Text] [Reporter] ... if the colleagues at the central studio have any questions for the Bogota Electrical Energy Institute employee who was at the site of the incident. We are observing a terrible scene of desolation and death because all the passangers going to Cali, Valle del Cauca Department, died. There is not a single survivor, according to National Police reports. They are awaiting criminal instruction judges. However, the electricity company worker may answer questions posed by studio reporters. Later on we will have more official information.

[Announcer] Can you confirm the arrival of the police bomb squad? Authorities fear the crash may have been caused by an explosion rather than an accident inside the airplane.

[Reporter] The F-2 [Judicial Police and Criminal Statistics] experts are here. They feel that the accident may have been caused by a terrorist action. The remark was made based on witness accounts. They noted that this may have been a terrorist attack because airplanes do not have this kind of accident unless there is an explosion, something that has very serious consequences. According to reports by the National Police F-2 experts, the airplane broke into six pieces. It is completely destroyed, which is why the 106 passengers aboard are strewn across an area 6-8 km wide.

Access to the airplane's remains is difficult, because this is a mountainous region. The Casquito [word indistinct] is through the road that goes from Bo[illegible], Cundinamarca Department, to the school [not further identified]. Authorities say that this area is located very close to sluice No 3, Muna 3, which feeds water to the dam. The situation is very difficult and dramatic. Right now, experts are collecting samples and trying to find all they can to learn for sure if this was a terrorist action or a serious accident caused by a flaw in the mechanical system of the HK-1803 airplane.

### Eyewitness Accounts

*PA2711144989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1410 GMT 27 Nov 89*

[Text] Bogota, 27 Nov (EFE)—Pieces of twisted metal, human bodies torn to pieces, remains of life preservers, and other objects are scattered over a 3 km area at "Canoas Farm," about 22 km south of Bogota, where an Avianca Boeing 727 with 107 people on board crashed today.

This was reported by Colombian radio station newsmen who arrived at the site where the HK-1803 plane crashed. The plane exploded in the air 5 minutes after it took off from the Puente Aereo Airport in Bogota.

The plane, with six crew members and 101 passengers took off from the Puente Aereo Airport at 07:13 local time (1213 GMT). A few minutes later, various witnesses began calling radio stations to report on the accident.

A few minutes after the accident and when it had not yet been confirmed it was an Avianca plane, the first witnesses told radio stations: "I saw a ball of fire in the air," "a big Avianca plane was flying, and then I saw a huge flame."

Other witnesses reported: "The plane exploded and broke in two," "It opened up in two pieces, and turned into a ball of fire." "After the explosion, parts of the plane scattered like small pieces of paper."

Another caller reported: "The front part of the plane was descending in a horrible flame and corpses, papers, and objects were coming out of the plane, as when a plane is dropping leaflets."

Helicopters, ambulances, police, and Civilian Defense personnel are working at the site of the accident recovering the corpses.

### FMLN Representatives Meet With Minister

*PA2411183889 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1757 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] This is a last-minute report: Three representatives of the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] are now at the San Carlos Palace [Colombian Foreign Ministry] talking with Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes and trying to obtain a dialogue with the government and a cease-fire in that Central American nation.

[Begin recording] [FMLN representative Jesus Rojas] Our offensive is not over. The announcements by the government and the Armed Forces to the effect that everything is under control, that our offensive is over, are an excuse to justify its stubborness in accepting any type of cease-fire. They want to prolong the war.

[Reporter] You have talked with the Caracas government, and now you are talking with the Colombian Government. What conclusions have you reached?

[Rojas] We are still working on these efforts, and we have not reached a conclusion yet. However, our efforts have been well received. Both governments are going to mediate, they are going to continue doing what they have done so far, that is, to support a negotiated solution and an end to the bloodshed in El Salvador.

[Reporter] What did the Colombian foreign minister promise you in this visit?

[FMLN Commander Mercedes Letona] I feel the Colombian foreign minister is acting according to Colombian foreign policy. Naturally, the whole world is demanding a cease-fire in El Salvador to resume negotiations, and the Colombian Government supports this. Fortunately, this coincides with our political purposes. [end recording]

### Rebels Seek Cease-Fire

*PA2511040189 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Bogota, 24 Nov (EFE)—Three delegates of the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] guerrillas asked Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono today if Colombia would intercede before the international community to achieve a cease-fire in El Salvador.

The FMLN delegates, who arrived in Colombia from Caracas, were identified as Carlos Calles, spokesman for the guerrilla organization in Colombia, and "Commanders" Mercedes Letona and Jesus Rojas.

Following their meeting with Foreign Minister Londono, the rebels told reporters that they had met with Venezuela President Carlos Andres Perez early this morning.

Mercedes Letona said that the idea behind the guerrilla offensive launched on 11 November was "to seek better conditions for a real negotiation."

Jesus Rojas added that the offensive has not been paralyzed and that the FMLN continues to fight.

The delegates expressed their hopes that Colombia would intercede to create an international climate that will favor a cease-fire.

A spokesperson for the Colombian Foreign Ministry told EFE that Londono limited himself to receiving the members of the FMLN and hearing what they had to say. However, he did not comment on the meeting.

## Police Continue To Pursue Escobar, Ochoa

### DAS Director Discusses Operation

*PA2411190789 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1753 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] The first forum on Colombian justice will conclude this afternoon in Bogota. The attorney general of the nation, Alfonso Gomez Mendez, and DAS [Administrative Department of Security] Director General Miguel Alfredo Maza Marquez addressed the meeting this morning. Gen Maza Marquez also referred to the operations being conducted in the middle Magdalena area, where Pablo Escobar Gaviria is presumably fleeing.

Prior to participating in the forum on justice, Gen Maza Marquez said that the operations against the drug lord cannot be considered a failure. He insisted that operations continue in the area, and he was confident he would soon have a victory bulletin. He said that the operation is the result of thorough intelligence activities conducted by all the Armed Forces.

[Begin recording] [Maza Marquez] I would not say they have escaped, because the operations continue.

[Reporter] Will there be a victory report within the next few hours?

[Maza Marquez] As the national government has said, we are working in that direction. I believe that very positive actions for the country have been taken so far. [end recording]

Maza Marquez added that the process of identifying the arrested persons began today. Gen Maza Marquez also confirmed that there was some political pressure to prevent punishmment of Hernan Giraldo, charged with being responsible for many slaughters in Cordoba and Antioquia.

[Begin recording] [Maza Marquez] In these cases, we do not want to disclose names. Rather, we prefer that this individual that has harmed the country so much be brought to trial and punished, if that is what the judges order.

### Escobar Possibly Wounded

*PA2511014989 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Pablo Escobar Gaviria is wounded, according to authorities who are now pursuing the leaders of the Medellin Cartel, by land and air in the middle Magdalena area. Our reporter Gloria Congote, who was at the Estacion de Cocorna in the Middle Magdalena area in Antioquia, sent us the following report:

[Begin Congote recording] According to the police who directed this operation, the four people who escaped used this trail. They are Jorge Luis Ochoa, Pablo Escobar and two others. One of the four is wounded.

Apparently Pablo Escobar Gaviria is wounded. He and the other three are hiding in a mountainous area of southeastern Antioquia, on the banks on the Cocorna River. The police elite corps aided by helicopter gunships and trained dogs are pursuing them through the area. The farm from which Pablo Escobar, Jorge Luis Ochoa, and two other men escaped is called El Oro. Although the terrain is rugged, 250 men have surrounded the area trying to capture them. Fifty persons working for the Medellin Cartel will be arraigned before a judge. Most of those arrested are young men between 17 and 23 years old. Two women described their companions to the police. These details allowed police to form two composite sketches which identify Pablo Escobar Gaviria and Jorge Luis Ochoa.

Police seized R-15 rifles, submachine guns, grenades and communications equipment. Three other farms belonging to Pablo Escobar in the same Cocorna area, Florencia, La Paz and Las Palmas, were occupied by the police. On one of these farms, police found a stable with horses belonging to Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha.

In the clash with police a helicopter was attacked by R-15 rifles. Two of Pablo Escobar's bodyguards died. They were buried in the town of Estacion de Cocorna. One of them was Jose Francisco Posada Mora 46 from Antioquia. The other was Dubian Leon 24, from Cocorna. He had been in military service until a year ago.

The police are continuing their chase. There are military roadblocks on the highways leading to Estacion de Cocorna and Dorada. No one can navigate on the Cocorna River without a military permit. [end recording]

### Drug Chiefs Still Elude Police

*PA2511215689 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] In an episode taken out of a soap opera, drug kingpins Pablo Escobar Gaviria and Jorge Luis Ochoa Vasquez eluded a dragnet by the National Police elite corps in a jungle area near Puerto Triunfo, Antioquia Department. Several officers of this elite group have said that the kingpins are in this zone and are fleeing under dangerous conditions. Listen to Oscar Galvis, who was there:

[Begin Galvis recording] Pablo Escobar Gaviria was at this farm for 3 days. Authorities have said that the noise of the gunship helicopters tipped him off. In this farm near Concorna, middle Magdalena, Antioquia Department, the elite police corps, dogs, and the Army have been after Escobar Gaviria for 2 months. Yesterday, early in the morning, the authorities, with the participation of 1,300 army and police members, conducted the operation to capture Escobar Gaviria, as a result of which 34 persons were arrested and 2 killed.

The police said that the arrested men are Escobar Gaviria's bodyguards. One of the women being held is his mistress. They also said Escobar Gaviria is still in this zone, fleeing with some of his bodyguards. Left behind were vehicles and motorcycles which they used to move about the area. The authorities also found weapons, ammunition, and modern communications equipment.

This is the most recent composite sketch drawn by the police of Pablo Escobar Gaviria. The area where Escobar Gaviria was located was very close to his Napoles farm. He also owns 500 hectares of land close to here. Those arrested, who were handed over to a public order judge, said Escobar Gaviria had been in the area. There is an intense search operation being carried out in this Middle Magdalena region. [end recording]

## Ecuador

### Students Demonstrate Over Increase in Bus Fare

*PA2511044089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Quito, 24 Nov (EFE)—The street incidents that university and high school students have been staging in Quito for more than a week adversely affected the capital today, the police have told EFE.

The demonstrations, which are protesting the increase in public bus fares and the increase in the cost of living, have reached the vicinity of the government palace. In addition, various commercial and residential areas were adversely affected by the barricades of burning tires.

The press department of the general police command told EFE that up until last night nearly 100 students had been arrested and that three policemen, including a captain of the antiriot squad, had been wounded in the demonstrations.

The police have reported that most of those arrested were released after paying a fine, except for 17 who were sent to prison.

According to an official report, the demonstrators have destroyed three armored police vehicles and several squad cars with homemade incendiary bombs.

The demonstrations gained strength today, despite a decision made by the Education Ministry to indefinitely close more than 12 high schools.

The government also ordered an investigation to determine which principals, school inspectors, professors, and students of the suspended schools are responsible for the outbreaks of violence, and it granted special powers to other schools so that they may decide on the suspension of their activities.

### President Blames Ultraright

*PA2511172489 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja Ceballos has accused the Democratic Popular Movement and the ultraright of promoting the most recent street demonstrations. According to President Borja, violent agitators were present at the protest demonstrations carried out this week. Borja stated that there is absolute calm in his cabinet.

[Begin recording] [Borja] The problem is that the students are being manipulated by professional agitators, who have been identified. Those agitators use any pretext or cause, including the legitimate concerns of a country and people who live in poverty because of the economic crisis, which should [words indistint] with the intention of promoting rallies, disorder, and violence.

I want to tell young Ecuadoran students not to let themselves be manipulated. I want to tell them to think for themselves and not to let themselves be influenced by professional agitators who have interests unconnected with the country, the Ecuadoran people, and the youths' legitimate interests.

[Reporter] However, Mr President, there is great concern because no decision has yet been made on the [words indistinct] tariffs.

[Borja] [Words indistinct]. The National Transportation Council had already made a decision.

[Reporter] Mr President, would it [words indistinct]?

[Borja] That is a technical point being discussed by the National Transportation Council.

[Reporter] What [words indistinct] the country?

[Borja] I do believe that we basically live in tranquility. I regret the occurrence of some acts of violence conducted by irresponsible youths who are manipulated by agitators. And I tell you that all those who want to express their views can do so. If they want to shout, they can shout. People can conduct peaceful demonstrations, but the moment they cause damage, they will be punished. [end recording]

### Quito Now Calm

*PA2611041189 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0235 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Text] Quito, 25 Nov (EFE)—Calm prevails in Quito today, following 5 days of violent street incidents which resulted in 1 person dead, several persons injured, and approximately 100 arrests.

The disturbances, staged by high school and university students, began after it was announced that public transportation fares would be increased by 20 percent, a decision that was finalized last night.

The one death was that of a student who was shot in the throat. According to the student's relatives, the shot was fired from a military vehicle. A merchant lost an eye when he was hit by a stone, and several students and three policemen were treated at medical centers for a variety of injuries.

Approximately 100 demonstrators were arrested during the incidents, although only 20 of them are still being held by authorities.

Three armored police vehicles and several privately owned vehicles and buses were destroyed with homemade bombs.

The demonstrators used the Ecuadoran Federation of Secondary Students (FESE) slogan: "For every additional sucre, one more bus is burned," and it is feared that the incidents will resume on 27 November, even though President Rodrigo Borja's government ordered the indefinite suspension of classes at 12 schools, which, the government assured, played leading roles in the riots.

Borja announced that future incidents will face increasingly severe repression. He accused professional agitators of inciting disorder, and blamed the Democratic People's Movement (MPD) and the right-wing opposition of planning the disturbances.

The president described the left- and right-wing opposition as "fanatical, blind, and undiscriminating," and accused them of having no "sense of patriotism," because "to attack the government they care nothing about the damage they do to the country."

## Paraguay

### Government Continues To Refute Coup Rumors

### Interior Ministry Issues Note

*PY2411151589 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Nov 89 p 3*

[Text] The Interior Ministry issued a note yesterday on the rumors that have been circulating on possible confrontations. The note, which says that such rumors are totally groundless and false, calls for the people to remain calm, to have confidence, and not to let such rumors influence them.

The ministry's statement says that—in the wake of a persistent campaign of groundless, anonymous, and ill-intended rumors that have circulated through various channels, that have the obvious though covert objective of provoking fear and restlessness, and that seek to hamper and hinder the democratic process that began with the liberating action of 2-3 February—the Interior Ministry deems it timely and appropriate to report the following, for the sake of the tranquillity of the people in general:

"The reports or rumors of presumed or possible confrontations, seditious movements, mutinies, or uprisings that have been circulated by unidentified and unscrupulous persons who are attempting to create an atmosphere of distrust and collective psychosis are totally groundless and false."

The note stresses: "The institutions in charge of preserving social and public order, the rights provided for in the Constitution, and full respect for the human rights of the people at large remain firm and strongly united in the fulfillment of their duties, with professional efficiency and a clear vision of their responsibility. Consequently, the people are hereby urged to remain calm, to have confidence, to not let such rumors influence them, and—if they wish—to contact the appropriate authorities, who will provide accurate information and investigate the origin of the rumors to punish those responsible for them."

The Interior Ministry note concludes by stating that "the democratization process that began on 3 February 1989 will not stop its vigorous progress toward achieving its noble goals of establishing well-being and harmonious coexistence for the people, with full respect for public liberties and for human rights. This will be achieved within a framework of respectful compliance with the principles and doctrines of our Catholic religion, as is set forth by the historic revolutionary proclamation of the president of the Republic, Division General Andres Rodriguez. Compliance with this proclamation is a patriotic commitment that the people, government, and Armed Forces have assumed with dignity and firmness.

### Argana Says Rumors 'Silly'

*PY2611211989 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 25 Nov 89 p 8*

[Text] When asked about the rumors of a possible coup d'etat, Dr Luis Maria Argana said: "That's really silly. To talk about a coup is meaningless. Don't ask me about that, because that is totally unreal. It's like those guys who make anonymous phone calls, creating uneasiness and inventing coups that no one has even imagined."

Military commanders have denied the numerous rumors that have circulated on the subject. The denials have eased people's minds.

When he was told that no one believed the rumors that circulated before the coup on 2-3 February, Argana replied: "That happened after 36 years. This government is only 9 months old."

Argana was also asked about a statement by General Carlos Egisto Maggi, who said during a ceremony that the Armed Forces are not committed to any sector of any political party." [quotation marks as published] Argana replied: "That's an ideal position. I wish it were true."

When the matter was again mentioned to him, Argana said: "It is a nice, ideal position."

Argana was asked whether the "orthodox traditionalist" faction of the Colorado Party might be trying to sponsor a joint ticket for the party convention in view of the fact that the democratic faction, with the support of one-third of the convention delegates, might block action by the convention. He replied: "Look, as the saying goes, actions speak louder than words. Everyone claims victory before the start, but the winner will be known only at the end of the race. Whatever we—or they—may say before the race is meaningless."

### Military Backs Democracy

*PY2511024089 Asuncion RPC Television Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The status of relations between the government and the Armed Forces is a relevant matter in view of the rumors that are going around the population. We have contacted General Lino Cesar Oviedo, First Cavalry Division Commander, to obtain an answer.

[Oviedo] "We even faced death in the 2-3 February action so that for the first time today we may have a democratic government that was so briefly and yet so meaningfully characterized in the proclamation by General Andres Rodriguez, our dear commander in chief and president of the Republic. So we, who have also had the honor of pursuing our careers under his command, can assure you that there is not the least possibility for an Armed Forces uprising against this government. We can say that we had to a degree contributed to bringing this government to power so that the Paraguayan people may have the opportunity to elect, in direct and honest balloting, their president every time a term of office ends. I believe that only thus can we can have a real democracy."

The high-ranking military chief also had a definite answer for the rumors of differences among the various services of the Armed Forces.

[Oviedo] "In principle, for reasons of security, an action similar to that of 2-3 February should have been wrapped in absolute secrecy and precaution. For the 2-3 February action, not because we would not count on the support of our comrades in arms in that circumstance, but for reasons of security and prudence, we did not use the other services. But you know that the commanders of the Army II and III Corps and General (Techenko), current commander of the division in Misiones, are from a different army service. This is all circumstantial. They were with the movement at the time. The commander in chief recognized their loyalty by assigning them to their current posts. This is only logical.

"As far as I know, discontent does not exist, nor do I believe it can exist. Let us go with the facts: All Armed Forces units have introduced improvements to ensure the well-being of the troops. So far all units have stood invariably alert to watch over the country's security."

Another question posed by the press in order to dispel a rumor that the Armed Forces are now on alert in their barracks was answered by Gen Oviedo.

[Oviedo] "That is speculation. I can tell you that on that date [not further specified] we were playing tennis with the Navy, and the previous day we were at a friendly sports event at the Aeronautics Command. Since 3 February until today, no military unit in Paraguay has been kept on alert in its barracks; not even the guard posts have been reinforced. I can tell you this because I have no reason to lie. If I lied, I would lose my credibility with you and all the viewers who are watching this report. I am fully responsible for it, and I will answer to any objection that might be raised to this report.

"Furthermore, I can tell you that I have talked to a radio station that had mentioned on the air that the First Cavalry Division commander had had differences or a disagreement with the Army I Corps commander. I then had the opportunity to say that I have been friends with General Humberto Garcete since childhood. He was brought up in the Cavalry, and I was raised in the Cavalry. We are friends; we have a father-son friendship; we have attended the same elementary school; he was my instructor at the Military College; he was my regiment commander; and today he is my corps commander. It would be preposterous to even assume that there is a misunderstanding between us."

Finally, in his declarations for this newscast, Gen Oviedo made a strong statement: Blood will be shed, if necessary, to defend the stability of the government of Gen Rodriguez.

[Oviedo] "The Armed Forces members responsible for the country's security can tell you that now more than ever we are united and determined to maintain this government led by Gen Andres Rodriguez. As for myself, personally, and also speaking for all of them, I can say that no attempt will made against his government. We will shed our blood and lay down our lives, if necessary, not to frustrate the wishes of the Paraguayan people—not only their wishes, but those of the entire free and democratic world.

" You, journalists who are well informed on world news, are witnesses to the support we receive not only fron Latin America, but also from Europe and the United States—their statesmen's expressions of joy because Paraguay is today free and democratic."

## Construction Workers Strike at Yacyreta Dam

*PY2411172589 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Nov 89 p 8*

[By special correspondent Ignacio Martinez and correspondent Carlos Farina]

[Excerpts] At exactly 0600 on 23 November, 4,500 Paraguayan workers singing the national anthem and the song "Dear Fatherland" paralyzed construction on the Paraguayan side of the binational Yacyreta Hydroelectric Dam. They are refusing to carry out their daily activities to protest the attitude that has been adopted by management, which has refused to accept a petition submitted by the workers.

The impressive demonstration by the workers was held at Port No. 5, where they had worked the previous day. However upon hearing the results of the negotiations in Asuncion with the top directors of the contracting enterprises ERIDAY-UTE [expansion unknown], STRIA [expansion unknown], CIE [Compania Internacional de Ingenieria], CIDY [expansion unknown], and COCEP [expansion unknown], they decided not to work. [passage omitted]

Marciano Gomez del Puerto, secretary general of the National Construction Workers Union (SINATRAC), indicated that the strike is being carried out with "deep regret," but, as a result of repeated refusals to study the petitions, there is no option other than to strike. [passage omitted]

Gomez del Puerto has stressed that the strike will not be lifted until the workers have obtained all that they have requested. When the workers heard him say this, they broke out in effusive applause and hurrahs.

## Colorado Factions Try To Negotiate Consensus

*PY2511203089 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Nov 89 p 2*

[Text] Yesterday, Colorado Party leaders tried to achieve a rapprochement to solve the current crisis the ANR [National Republican Association—Colorado Party] is experiencing. Blas N. Riquelme, from the Colorado democatic faction, met with Colorado orthodox faction leader Juan R. Chavez. They discussed the need to achieve a consensus on the lists for the upcoming extraordinary party convention. In another meeting of orthodox faction leaders and the presidents of various party precinct boards, it was reasserted that a leadership agreement will not be accepted.

Colorado Party leaders from the orthodox and democratic sectors proceeded yesterday to hold preliminary contacts to try to achieve a solution to the crisis affecting the ANR. ANR President Juan R. Chavez and Blas N. Riquelme, one of the main spokesmen for the democratic sectors, met for some 20 minutes.

At the end of the meeting, which was held Chavez's house, Riquelme reported: "Our conversation focused on the need to achieve a consensus on the list that will be submitted to the party convention."

He added that they did not discuss any sort of proposal but, that they expressed their concern that the convention may result in a party split.

Asked whether the holding of these negotiations is based on the exclusion of leaders from both factions, Riquelme said: "Any political compromise results in the inclusion

of some and the exclusion of others. Therefore, some will be included while others will have to go."

Riquelme added that a commission will probably be established to study the drafting of a consensus list. This commission will reportedly be composed of Juan R. Chavez, Luis Maria Argana, Persio da Silva, and Riquelme. Moreover, Juan R. Chavez said that during the meeting no agreement was achieved, but he did admit that the disputing factions may achieve an understanding.

He added: "There can be no compromise, but there can be an understanding. There will be no pacts. But in politics people must express their likes and dislikes.

Leaders from the ANR democratic faction stated that despite the efforts to achieve a rapprochement between the factions, which were undertaken by the orthodox faction, nothing has been achieved. The sources added that they will not accept a solution based on the exclusion of some Colorado party dissident leaders. Meanwhile, the orthodox leaders assert that they will not accept any negotiations without the approval of the grassroots.

Despite the apparent efforts to achieve a rapprochement, which were started by the orthodox sector to find a negotiated solution to the Colorado Party crisis, the sectors continue to issue aggressive speeches. An example of this is that a few minutes after the Chavez-Riquelme agreement had concluded, the orthodox faction stated that Riquelme had lied when he said that he had been invited to this meeting by ANR Board President Juan R. Chavez.

### Extradition Data for Stroessner's Son Incomplete

*PY2411153089 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Nov 89 p 23*

[Excerpt] Paraguayan judicial branch officials have reported that, 3 months after being sent to the Brazilian Government, a petition for Gustavo Stroessner Mora's extradition was rejected by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry as incomplete. According to the Brazilian Ministry, the document lacked details on the specific date and place where Gustavo Stroessner's crimes were committed. The case folder was delivered to the Paraguayan Supreme Court yesterday. Over the next few days, the judge assigned to the case will complete the data and return the document to the Brazilian Government.

Judicial branch sources added that, since the extradition petition was not correctly prepared, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry asked Paraguayan officials to fill in the data missing from the criminal dossier of the ousted president's oldest son, who is being charged with crimes against the public administration, corruption, and venality.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has sent the Paraguayan Supreme Court a note requesting precise data on the crimes listed on the extradition petition. [passage omitted]

### Church Official Deplores Trend Toward Rhetoric

*PY2411215289 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Nov 89 p 19*

[Excerpts] Archbishop Emeritus Monsignor Ismael Rolon said yesterday in his homily during mass at the Carmelite Monastery Chapel to celebrate the 48th anniversary of his consecration: "We are living in a very special era, in which society seems to feed on words. Since there are no speeches, everyone feels justified in making speeches. I also make speeches, military men make speeches, everyone makes speeches. As a result, it is as if we were fed with words, and we are content with this. Words, however, represent things, reality, the truth, but words cannot replace the truth."

He pointed out that our society is currently living on words. "In the Church, we also feed on words. We are frequently satisfied with words only. If you consider how many things we say in the church, in the sanctuary, in the liturgy. There is a very audacious little song in which we say with the greatest tranquillity—I am not saying cynicism—but with the greatest naivete: 'I am your gospel.' We even say your living gospel and that the people should read your gospel in our lives. Nice song. And we are contented with mere words," Msgr Rolon said.

The bishop emphasized that God will not judge us for the words we said, but for the truths we lived.

"For 48 years, I have been saying that I am a priest. Between our utterances, the word, and our being, God will judge me for my being and not for my words. We, all of us, are Christians. You call yourselves Christians, and there are some who claim to be committed Christians, the famous committed ones; committed to what?" the clergyman countered. [passage omitted]

Upon concluding his homily, Msgr Rolon said that there are brethren who are ignored because they are poor, because they are peasants. "Notice that there are many words in the air and in the mouth. Take care that those things that we are saying we experience with charity, respecting each other, understanding each other and defending others, especially those who are absent, and God will recognize us as his children," he concluded.

## Peru

### Murder of U.S. Journalist Under Investigation

*PY2411135589 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1142 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] The association of foreign journalists of Peru has issued a communique condemning the murder of U.S.

journalist Todd Smith. The joint command of security subzone No 8 has reported that it is investigating his murder.

### Senator Comments on Killing

*PY2611183889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0502 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Lima, 25 Nov (EFE)—Senator Luis Alberto Sanchez said in Lima today that U.S. journalist Todd Smith was murdered by drug traffickers who suspected that he had valuable information about their organization. Smith disappeared in the Peruvian jungle near Uchiza, San Martin Department.

"They killed him because he had discovered something the drug traffickers did not want published, something very dangerous for the criminal organization," the former premier said.

Sanchez paid homage to the journalist from the U.S. newspaper "TAMPA TRIBUNE," who was seen in the jungle district of Uchiza last week and who disappeared on 17 November near an airstrip as he was about to return to Lima.

According to the police, Smith's body was found on 20 November. He had been tortured before being strangled to death. At the time, Smith was writing a report on the coca-producing zone of Alto Huallaga, where guerrillas and drug traffickers operate.

Police found a sign near the remains of the 28-year-old journalist that said: "This is the way U.S. spies die." The sign was signed "PCP," meaning the Peruvian Communist Party, the name used by the terrorist group "Shining Path."

Smith's remains were flown to his country on 24 November.

## M-19 Leader Thanks Garcia for Mediation

*PY2411172289 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] At Government House today President Alan Garcia received Dario Villamisar, a member of the international relations commission of the Colombian guerrilla organization M-19. Villamisar, who was accompanied by Senator Armando Villanueva, thanked the president for participating in bringing peace to Colombia. Villamisar also invited the Peruvian president to attend the public ceremony in which the M-19 will officially hand over its weapons to a Socialist International commission and representatives of a European armies delegation on 19 December.

Villamisar said at the end of the meeting that President Garcia promised that a Peruvian delegation would attend the ceremony. Villanueva del Campo also outlined President Garcia's efforts to achieve peace in Colombia. [passage omitted]

## President Garcia Announces Agreement With IMF

*PY2611013089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2305 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] During a news conference in Lima today, Peruvian President Alan Garcia announced that Peru and the IMF have reached a draft agreement "that is very favorable to the country" regarding Peru's debt in arrears with that organization.

Garcia asserted: "Our inflexible and firm stance did not rule out dialogue."

Garcia then went on to say that, according to the draft proposal, Peru's debt in arrears with the IMF, amounting to some $800 million, will be paid on a long-term basis, under more favorable terms, amounts, and deadlines, and at interest rates "well below those offered by the international commercial market."

The document that the IMF submitted to Peru states that the medium-term program must be backed "by policies that will allow the GDP to grow, create job opportunities and permit the real value of salaries to increase," without being detrimental to lower-income sectors.

Garcia announced the arrival in Lima in the next few days of an IMF delegation. Soon after that Abel Salinas, who is in charge of negotiating the Peruvian foreign debt, will travel to Washington to discuss with IMF officials the implementation of the project "that has been drawn up and has the approval of the IMF."

Garcia said that according to the draft agreement, the IMF has agreed that the Peruvian debt not paid during the past 6 years can be paid with long-term credits that will be obtained with the IMF's help, at a noncommercial interest rate.

Garcia said: "If this agreement is implemented, Peru will then resume regular payment of its debt. Technically speaking, it is estimated that the unpaid debt will amount to $60 million by the end of this government (July 1990); however, that overdue debt will be negotiated with a long-term credit."

President Garcia said that Peru owes the IMF $200 million (in addition to the $800 million)."

Garcia regarded the agreement with the IMF as "the initial step" for future agreement with other creditors, the international banking sector, and financial organizations. He said they must also "adopt a more flexible attitude" regarding the Peruvian foreign debt, which, he estimated, amounts to $17 billion.

When he came to power in July 1985, Garcia restricted payment of the foreign debt to 10 percent of the Peruvian income on exports, he suspended payments to the IMF, and he implemented a clearly hostile policy toward the international financial system and the creditor banks.

In view of this attitude, the IMF declared Peru "ineligible" for new credits. This same decision was then adopted by the World Bank, and the IDB [Inter-American Development Bank], while the private banking sector declared the Peruvian debt "value impaired."

### Government Concerned Over Public Sector Strike

*PY2711013689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0422 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Lima, 24 Nov (EFE)—A 2-month-old labor conflict involving [words indistinct] workers, which in the past few days has caused street violence in Lima, has become one of the main sources of concern for the Peruvian Government.

The strike decreed by the Intersectorial Confederation of Public Employees (CITE) is being observed by 300,000 public servants, who make up 50 percent of CITE members. The strikers demand salary improvements, the reinstatement of 250 dismissed workers, and the official recognition of the CITE.

Ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) Secretary General Luiz Alva Castro, who is also the APRA presidential candidate, reported that today he met with Prime Minister Guillermo Larco Cox in search of a solution to the problem.

Alva said that "there is goodwill" to find a solution to the conflict, which has affected large sectors of the population, who make use of health, education, justice, transportation, and communication services. The strike has also affected the state, which has failed to collect 70 percent of taxes because of the strike by the tax collectors.

Alva Castro said that the prime minister told him that there will be no problem in recognizing the CITE, provided that this organization meets the appropriate legal requirements.

There were incidents in Lima on 23 November, when groups of CITE members demonstrated in downtown Lima and were repressed by the police. During the incidents, bombs were detonated, tires were burned, and the police shot in the air. At least nine persons died during the incidents last week.

A union source today said that a 15-day strike by 3,500 workers of the state-run Minero Peru company has caused daily losses of $800,000.

According to the Labor Ministry, the strikes have cost the private sector 13 million hours of labor.

It has been reported that the mining sector lost $80 million during 18 days of strikes in August and September, while the fishing sector has lost $150 million because of a strike that the workers of the sector began 55 days ago.

### Garcia Discusses Guerrillas, Presidency

*PM2411120489 Paris LIBERATION in French 11-12 Nov 89 p 27*

[Interview with President Alan Garcia by Gerard Thomas in Lima—date not given]

[Excerpt] Lima—[passage omitted] LIBERATION: On the eve of the 12 November municipal elections, Shining Path is stepping up its military action to prevent the smooth running of the election. Are you afraid that it might achieve its objectives?

Garcia: No. I think that the desire of the vast majority of the population to participate, the local nature of the elections, and the fact that the subversion has not yet reached the stage when it can really prevent the election are advantages. But there is a danger for the future, because Shining Path's real objective is the 8 April presidential election. It is up to the political parties to organize the population to prevent the advance of terrorism, because it must not be forgotten that Shining Path is a political party—a criminal party of course, but a real party.

LIBERATION: Why is the Peruvian state so impotent against the guerrillas?

Garcia: To look stronger, we would have to quadruple the armed forces and the police, or buy six times as many battle helicopters! In addition to the heavy expenditure which that would entail, it would turn the Peruvian state into a caricature of a Latin American dictatorship. Moreover, the advocates of extreme repression, who want to turn this country into a huge barracks, are mistaken: It is not by filling Peru with uniforms that we will end the armed struggle. We must keep calm and make the necessary changes to society to eventually end the violence. I am a democrat who thinks that we must oppose the ideology of crime with a constructive ideology. This is the only way of gradually convincing the population that democracy is viable.

LIBERATION: How can you explain the development of the armed struggle?

Garcia: Peru is a country that suffers from its racial, regional, and geographical injustices. Thanks to raw materials exports, we have lived without trying to develop the country. We have not experienced great economic or social reforms or the mixing of races. Even our independence was imposed on us by the rest of Latin America! The roots of the evil go back to colonialism: Racial domination was firmly rooted here and it persists. In Peru, the White—especially if he is of European origin—thinks that he is the best, and that the natives are inferior, servants. There is only Lima and the sierra, the Whites and the others.... We have not really created a true nation!

The Shining Path's advance is merely a result of the lag that the country has accumulated over the past century. In the sixties, we were faced with guerrillas drawn from

the middle classes—an academic, Guevaraist guerrilla movement, in short, a romantic guerrilla movement. We are now fighting the ultimate in irrationality, and we all bear responsibility for it because we failed to change in time. It is true that Shining Path has opened our eyes: Subversion has forced us to regionalize Peru, to carry out a veritable structural revolution to end centralism. We should have done that a century ago! The Peruvian right is the only one to deny the facts and fail to see that the country is on the verge of chaos. It is a suicidal attitude. And I think that action is being taken rather late and that the conflict will last a good number of years yet.

LIBERATION: Some soldiers criticize you for not giving them the necessary means of combating Shining Path.

Garcia: That is unfair, because they have adequate equipment. Some experts might tell them that they do not know how to use the means at their disposal.... But this assertion is as false as the first. Do not give me problems with the armed forces! With a view to the future elections, I will obviously try to ensure the citizens' safety. I will do so primarily by informing them of the risks which we run. To come back to the municipal elections, it is true that 200 candidates have withdrawn, but there are still 40,000 in the running! This means that democracy is strong.

LIBERATION: Regarding democracy, it seems that the Rodrigo Franco paramilitary group that is murdering presumed members of Shining Path is linked to the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, your political party. Are you aware of these accusations?

Garcia: Yes, and it worries me. I cannot deny it...and it is very sad. If there was one thing of which I was proud, it was that I had scrupulously defended freedom in this country. Even if the edifice collapses, I will maintain this principle of democracy. When I am told that some individual democrats—or at least who were democrats—and members of the government party are taking it upon themselves to administer justice...I think it is possible, but they are wrong.

LIBERATION: A recent Amnesty International report condemned abuses of power by the military in areas in which there is a state of emergency. Who controls the armed forces in operation?

Garcia: Since I came to power, I have changed the general staff's senior officers three times and with complete authority. They had to leave, because their subordinates were behaving badly. But there are hundreds of patrols in sensitive regions, and it is very difficult to control everything. I open inquiries every time it is necessary, but I am facing two dangers: giving people a free hand or regulating everything. Despite our efforts, there have been abuses, but not just by the military. The police and the civil defense groups are also involved in these crimes.

LIBERATION: Do the Shining Path guerrillas have relations with the drug traffickers acting inside Peru?

Garcia: The links between subversion and the drug traffickers are increasing. The Shining Path guerrillas were equipped with just odds and ends of weaponry 8 years ago. They are now well equipped and remarkably well trained thanks to drug money.

LIBERATION: Why did Peruvian enterprises refuse to cooperate in the economic policy that you wanted to implement?

Garcia: Our national bourgeoisie has never invested its profits in the country. It prefers to place them in Miami, imperialism's capital. In 1986, when I stopped paying the national debt, national capitalism was full of illusions: It knew that the resources saved would serve to increase domestic consumption and that it would therefore produce more.

I thought that the priority lay elsewhere: I wanted to improve the Peruvian people's conditions. That is why I stopped paying a totally unjust foreign debt without seeking an agreement with the IMF, and that is why I reactivated national industry. At the time, I could not tolerate the big enterprises owning the country's financial resources. Three powerful banks controlled the big enterprises and this financial power had increased with my policy. That is why I wanted to nationalize the banks.

If I had been a dictator, knowing the "value" of the Peruvian bourgeoisie, I would have imposed nationalization on it and it would have toed the line! But, in a democratic regime whose only weapons are its convictions, these people—who, moreover, own virtually all the newspapers—become bold. They opposed my policy and insulted me as no Latin American president has ever been insulted. They are paper tigers! But they have not noticed that the Peruvian nation is busy changing the way it is organized.

LIBERATION: Your popularity has plummeted since 1985. What is your assessment of your presidency?

Garcia: For the time being, the record is negative for the majority of people. But I am sure that the policy of no longer repaying the foreign debt to finance internal consumption and develop industry is a good one. And this applies to all the Latin American countries. We are the victims of international usury, and the IMF is a obsolete institution that is hampering our development.

I stumbled over two problems that I generated myself. First, we boosted the economy in an indiscriminate way by maintaining a growth rate of 9 percent and 7 percent in the first 2 years. By speeding up that process, we consumed more foreign currency than the country was obtaining from its exports, and we were unable to regenerate the necessary reserves for pursuing growth. Second, I tried to nationalize the banks in 1987.

The most positive aspect of my past 5 years as Peru's head of state is probably the regionalization of the country, which I carried out peacefully: That is the best

defense against future guerrillas. The long-term results are the only ones that interest me.

### Police Arrest 10-Man Shining Path Group in Ica

*PY2411141489 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] [Announcer] Janina Jara is now calling over the telephone from Ica. Go ahead with your information, Janina.

[Jara] Thank you very much, Luis Urmeneta. We are here at the office of the technical police and it is exactly 1348. On the telephone we have the pleasant presence of Peruvian National Police General Luis Ruiz Paz, who will now report to a national audience the important arrest of a 10-man Shining Path cell in southern Peru.

[Jara] General Ruiz Paz, for the "60 Minutes" program and channel 7, please tell us about the persons who were captured.

[Ruiz Paz] First, good afternoon. As my interviewer has said, the Ica National Police have captured subversive criminals. Their names are as follows: Jose Nicolas Claudio Arroyo; Edgar Romero Diaz, Comrade Edgar; Dionisio Tito Nicolas, Comrade Samuel; Manuel Quintanilla Soto, Comrade Javier or Manuel; Julio Cesar Ramirez Baillon, Comrade Juvenal; Gary Chavez Huarcote, Comrade Marcelo; Antonio Vidal Gomez Diaz, Comrade Juancho; Edgar Jacinto (Cama) Quispe, Comrade Miguel or Dario; Jose Manuel Llanos Llanos, Comrade Miguel; and Santos Huamani Antonio, Comrade Marco.

This group—they claim to belong to the Popular Guerrilla Army—participated in an attack in (Palpa) Province on 1 October in which four national policemen were unfortunately killed and three were injured.

This group, along with other subversives who were recently detained, also took part in other guerrilla actions. For example, they participated in the attack on the (Ambrosio Vera) detachment in Chincha, the attack on the (Tanjaya) detachment in Ica, and bomb attacks on banks, like those against the (SUNME) bank and the Credit Bank on 3 November. They also participated in other subversive actions: an attack on the (Tate) municipal council and an attack on the Raul mine in (Mala), Canete Province. They have [words indistinct] towns. They have raided farms in the Santiago District of Ica....

[Announcer Luis Urmeneta in Lima, interrupting] I beg your pardon, General, is it possible that other subversives in that area will be captured following the arrest of these 10 criminals?

[Ruiz Paz] That is correct. They are being interrogated, and it is possible that other arrests will be made.

[Urmeneta] How important is the arrest of this Shining Path cell for the National Police?

[Ruiz Paz] It is fairly important, because these individuals have already participated in armed raids, using weapons and explosives and demonstrating that they are extremely dangerous individuals.

[Urmeneta] Thank you very much, General. We would also like to thank Janina Jara for this important news on our broadcast.

### Army, Peasants Kill 15 Shining Path Members

*PY2511192689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0212 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 24 Nov (EFE)—Military sources have reported that, supported by peasant patrols, Peruvian Army personnel have killed 15 members of the Shining Path guerrilla group in Ayacucho.

The clash was only reported a week after it took place in a settlement in the Apurimac River jurisdiction, where a guerrilla column stopped nearly 30 vehicles and beheaded a school teacher in the presence of some 120 people.

Soldiers of a nearby base, who were alerted, and members of the so-called peasant patrols intercepted the terrorist column and killed 15 of them.

National Police sources have reported the arrest of 10 members of another Shining Path command that operates in the Ica region, some 300 km south of Lima. The captured guerrillas are charged with terrorist acts such as murdering four policemen, possessing a mine, amd blowing up three police stations and several other public buildings.

In Lima, police sources have reported the arrest of eight members of a new clandestine, Communist-leaning, armed group, the self-styled Liberation Patriotic Front [Frente Patriotico de Liberacion—FPL].

One of the arrested terrorists is a former police captain whose identity has not been disclosed. During the arrest operation, the policemen seized submachine guns and 30 revolvers.

## Uruguay

### Lacalle Projected Winner of Presidential Election

#### Radio and TV Projections

*PY2711014689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0117 GMT 27 Nov 89*

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Nov (EFE) — Today Alberto Lacalle, the center-right candidate, was able to win the Presidency of Uruguay, while the strategic Montevideo mayorship went to the Broad Front, a leftist coalition.

All the vote projections that are being disseminated by radio and television stations indicate that Lacalle, candidate of the opposition Blanco Party, is the winner at

the national level in these general elections, the second since democracy was restored in 1984.

The figures that have been disseminated indicate that the Blanco Party has achieved 38 percent of the vote throughout the country, followed by the Colorado Party with 31 percent, the Broad Front with 22 percent, and the New Sector Party, a center-leftist organization, with 8 percent.

In Montevideo, where 45 percent of the population lives, the Broad Front is winning with 34 percent of the vote. The two traditional parties—Blanco and Colorado—follow with 27 percent each, and the New Sector Party has 11.5 percent of the votes.

### Batlle Concedes Victory

*PY2711112889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0258 GMT 27 Nov 89*

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Nov (EFE)—Today, Jorge Batlle, presidential candidate for the ruling Colorado Party, conceded victory to his main political opponent, Luis Alberto Lacalle, the National or Blanco Party presidential candidate. Batlle announced he was defeated in the elections held on 26 November in Uruguay.

In a statement to a television station, Batlle said he had phoned Lacalle to congratulate him for having been elected Uruguayan president.

Alluding to eventual negotiations for the establishment of a coalition government with the Blanco Party, Batlle promised the Colorado Party's support "for everything that will be for the good of the country".

### Elections Peaceful

*PY2611191889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1612 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 26 Nov (EFE)—The Uruguayan presidential and congressional elections began peacefully today. This is the first democratic contest without any political ban in the past 18 years.

Uruguayans have waited in long lines since early morning, when voting tables opened in 8,493 electoral districts throughout the country.

It is estimated that some 50,000 Uruguayans living in Argentina and Brazil traveled to their country to cast their votes, thus complying with a legal obligation for citizens over 18. [passage omitted]

### Turnout Tops 90 Percent

*PY2611225389 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2158 GMT 26 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 26 Nov (EFE)—The elections for president, congressmen, and municipal authorities have ended with a turnout of more than 90 percent of the 2.3 million voters.

The elections were held in an atmosphere of tranquility all over the country, a fact emphasized by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti in a message in which he listed the achievements of the democratic transition that his government began in 1985. [passage omitted]

### Daily Suspended for Violating Electoral Law

*PY2511194589 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1410 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Nov (EFE)—The Uruguayan Government newspaper EL DIA did not appear on the newsstands today, because it has been suspended for 24 hours by the Electoral Court. An Electoral Court ruling found EL DIA editors guilty of violating a 48-hour ban on carrying reports on political activities or propaganda before the 26 November elections.

The ruling was approved by the five Electoral Court members who are also members of the ruling Colorado Party. But it was rejected by the other four Electoral Court members who represent the Blanco Party. The Blanco Party representatives voted against the newspaper's closure, because they believe this decision should have been ordered by the executive branch, which is headed by Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

Last night the police closed the EL DIA newspaper editing and printing divisions. This is the first such ruling to have been approved by the Uruguayan Electoral Court, which is entrusted with controlling the elections.

On 24 November, the same day that the Electoral Court decided to start a 48-hour ban on political and campaign propaganda, the newspaper published a statement by Colorado Party Presidential Candidate Jorge Batlle on its front page .

In its resolution, the Electoral Court stated that the newspaper EL DIA had "flagrantly violated" the laws in force on the eve of the elections.

However, the Electoral Court did not punish Montevideo Radio "CX4 Radio Capital", which despite the ban, broadcast an appeal issued by a conservative leader urging people not to vote for the leftist coalition Broad Front on 26 November.

EL DIA Director Jorge Otero Menendez expressed his "surprise" over the sanction and criticized the Electoral Court.

Otero Menendez said that the Electoral Court "cannot make rulings that contradict the regulations." He alleged that Friday's edition "was on the streets before 0000 24 November; therefore, the ban was still not in force."

## Venezuela

### Perez Views U.S. Policy on El Salvador

*PA2411171089 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 1610 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] President Carlos Andres Perez has said that the United States must respect international law. He made these statements when he commented on the war situation in El Salvador. He added that Latin American countries can resolve their own problems by themselves. Let us hear the president:

[Begin Perez recording] We have to seek solutions with sincerity. The sincerity of the parties to the controversy must be evident. If not, we would be acting on false premises. For example, it was regrettable that the Salvadoran situation flared up just when the dialogue was going to take place in Caracas. Anyway, let us not look backward but forward. I hope the horrible bloodshed being suffered by El Salvador will make everybody reconsider their actions, as this situation cannot continue. [end recording]

### Deputy Fears Existence of Drug Cartel

*PA2511042389 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 89*

[Text] According to Defense Minister Filmo Lopez Uzcategui, it is believed that the shipment of 2,200 kg of cocaine confiscated on 15 November may have been brought into the country by air.

The confiscation of this huge shipment has prompted Deputy Vladimir Hessen to request a hearing and to express his worries to President Carlos Andres Perez because apparently, as the deputy said, this incident corroborates what he has maintained for some time—that Venezuela is not only an attractive bridge for drug trafficking, but that there is a criminal drug cartel operating in the country. In Hessen's opinion the drugs were not brought to Venezuela by accident. Someone had to purchase them and bring them into the country, an operation he calculated would have cost over 600 million bolivares.

[Begin Hessen recording] I do not believe the drugs arrived by accident. That is why I said the drugs do not have little feet. A shipment of 2,200 kg of cocaine is a huge amount of drugs, but we are also talking about—I repeat—an investment, a mobilization. Someone used 500 million or more bolivares to pay the Medellin Cartel for the drugs. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Filmo Lopez Uzcategui, upon stating the theory that the shipment could have arrived in Venezuela by air, said that so far there is not enough evidence to state that a drug cartel exists in Venezuela. Nevertheless, Lopez said that operations will not be maintained just on the borders, but that air freight controls will also be reinforced.

[Begin Lopez recording] The Armed Forces are ready to carry out an investigation and, through their effort, eliminate these types of incursions as much as possible. [end recording]

Answering Deputy Vladimir Hessen, Defense Minister Lopez said that this time there were detainees. Investigations and interrogations have already begun to see if the detainees can contribute any further information that will lead to those who directed this criminal action.

### Colombian Legislator Arrested for Money-Laundering

*PA2411181789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0632 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] Caracas, 22 Nov (EFE)—The Venezuelan police announced today the arrest of a Colombian deputy and two other Colombians, charged with laundering dollars from narcotics trafficking.

The director of the Judicial Technical Police (PTJ), Mauro Yanez Pasarela, told newsmen that the Colombian citizens were arrested in Tachira State, 800 km west of Caracas.

Yanez said that the arrested are Deputy Silvano Montano Arango, member of the Cauca Department Assembly, his girlfriend, and an unidentified person.

The arrested are charged with making heavy investments in Venezuela with money allegedly coming from narcotics-trafficking activities.

The military chief said that Montano Arango has not been able to prove that the property he owns in the country, worth close to 100 million bolivars (approximately $2.2 million dollars), was purchased with money obtained from legal activities.

The Colombian deputy has purchased several estates in Tachira, Zulia, and Barinas States—close to the Colombian border, a permanent scene of narcotics trafficking activities.

## Guyana

### President Hoyte Hints at Early General Elections

*FL2111230889 Bridgetown CANA in English 2029 GMT 21 Nov 89*

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 21, CANA—Guyanese might go to the polls this year. President Desmond Hoyte dropped the hint of an early general election when he presented ruling Peoples National Congress (PNC) councillors elected unopposed in polls boycotted by the opposition parties. In remarks aired on state-owned radio on Monday night, Hoyte said the opposition parties did not stand "the ghost of a chance of winning any elections in any municipality." "And, later this year, we shall see what we shall see. They do not stand the ghost of a chance of winning any general elections in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana," Hoyte said.

The prospects of early elections were reinforced when the state-owned "GTV News" said that judging from what transpired at two rallies in the towns of New Amsterdam and Corriverton, the PNC "is getting in step to face another general elections". GTV said Hoyte told the big rally at New Amsterdam that the municipal elections were just a prelude to general elections. At Corriverton, he said the PNC had two battles ahead—one for the country's economic recovery and the other to win the elections that will be held "in this period".

Guyanese last voted in December, 1985.

Asked whether Hoyte's remarks meant that there would be early elections, a senior official in the Office of the President said, "it is anybody's guess." Some sources close to the PNC, however, doubted there would be early polls, saying the president might wish to give his economic recovery programme, introduced in March, much more time to crystallize before calling elections which are due by March 1991.

Central Committee member of the opposition People's Progressive Party Mrs Janet Jagan said it was immaterial when elections were held in Guyana if they were rigged. The PNC, she added, will win no more than 10 per cent of the votes in any "unrigged elections". She said governments usually called snap elections at periods when they were riding high but that would not apply in Guyana's case.

The five opposition parties grouped under the umbrella of the nearly four-year old Patriotic Coalition for Democracy (PCD) and the more recently formed United Republican Party (URP), have been campaigning for electoral reforms. They are likely to boycott any election called without their key demands being met. Their key demands include for the counting of votes to be at the place of poll and for the running of the elections to be entirely in the hands of an independent elections commission with no role for a minister of the government.

Earlier this year Hoyte had said that he had some reforms in mind but he was not prepared at that stage to tip his hand.

For more than a year, there has been speculation here about the possibilities of snap elections. But Hoyte has said repeatedly that the holding of elections wasn't one of his priorities at the moment because he was preoccupied with his [word indistinct].

### Oil Products Contract Renewed With Venezuela

*FL2111203489 Bridgetown CANA in English 1745 GMT 21 Nov 89*

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 21, CANA—A contract for the supplying of petroleum products to Guyana by the Venezuelan company, Maraven, has been renewed, the official Guyana Public Communications Agency (GPCA) has reported.

GPCA said the contract was renewed following discussions in Venezuela last week when a Guyanese team led by Winston King, executive chairman of the Guyana Natural Resources Agency (GNRA), visited Venezuela for talks with Maraven officials.

The agency gave no details about the renewed contract except that it will be for next year—1990.

### Human Rights Group Targets Prison Overcrowding

*FL2211231989 Bridgetown CANA in English 2027 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 22, CANA—The Guyana Human Rights Association (GHRA) wants the authorities to ease overcrowding in prisons. The GHRA said in a release that its report to its seventh annual general meeting this weekend notes that during the past year much of the association's energies were directed towards "the deficiencies in the courts, the prison system, and the police." Prison conditions are a special target of criticism in the report which pinpoints the Narcotics Act, with increased penalties for offenders, as the major reason for overcrowding.

"The women's facility in New Amsterdam has had approximately 90 inhabitants in a facility built for 50, the great majority of prisoners are there on drug possession-related charges," said the GHRA.

The report calls for the suspension of automatic custodial offences for drug possession "until prison facilities exist to accommodate offenders without dehumanising and degrading them." The report complains of the "intolerably lengthy" delays in trials and that "magistrates in general appear too deferential and accommodating of prosecution delays."

During the weekend meeting, delegates will discuss the response to a signature campaign supporting the call by a number of prominent citizens for electoral reform. The GHRA said the campaign is being widely supported across the country. It said the highlight of this year's general meeting will be a forum on electoral reform, to which a wide range of non-political organisations in the country have been invited. The GHRA said the forum "will debate and endorse a platform of 17 demands for reform of the electoral law and the constitution."

## Suriname

### Visit by OAS Secretary General Postponed

*FL2211200189 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[Text] The visit of the OAS secretary general, Joao Clemente Baena Soares, to Suriname has been temporarily postponed. The OAS secretary general would have arrived in Suriname today on an official 5-day visit. The secretary general has, however, at the request of OAS member (?countries) left for El Salvador to mediate between the

government and the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front. During increasing violence during the past days in El Salvador, hundreds of people have been killed. The OAS secretary general will visit Suriname at a later date.

### Tucayana Indians Issue Ultimatum to Government

*FL2211193689 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[Text] The Tucayana Amazon Indians have issued an ultimatum to the government which expires on November 30 to see to it that the Jungle Commando and the Union for Liberation and Democracy leave the bauxite town of Moengo. The rebels say that if the government fails to honor this demand, they will carry out new armed actions after the date of expiration on places where the Jungle Commando and the union are operating.

In a letter to President Ramsewak Shankar, the Tucayanas also say that they will continue their fight against the implementation of the Kourou Accords. The letter to President Shankar was signed by the commander of the Tucayana Indians, Thomas.

### Commander Bouterse, Rebel Leader Brunswijk Meet

*FL2411133789 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Suriname Army Commander Desi Bouterse has met with rebel leader Ronny Brunswijk in face-to-face talks. It was the first meeting between the two since the country's insurgency began more than 3 years ago. The two men talked about peace efforts and agreed to hold another round of talks, but they did not set the date.

### President Says Treaty With Rebels Needs Reform

*FL2711124489 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Nov 89*

[Text] Last Friday [24 November], Surinamese President Ramsewak Shankar was briefed on the talks last week between the army commander, Desi Bouterse, and rebel leader Ronnie Brunswijk. He said they were a positive development, but that a present treaty between the rebels and the government is not working and should be reformed. Mr Shankar says that Army Commander Bouterse will be his personal envoy in future talks with the rebels.